The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE QUESTION OF CUTTING DOWN THE ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It can be most positively denied that there is any coolness, as the opposition press is representing, between the Executive and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The straits in which the Democrats find themselves in trying to make political capital is illustrated by the story that is circulated, with a great deal of minuteness of detail, of an alleged conversation between Mr. Dawes and the President, which, as the report goes, ended in almost a rupture of official relations. The fact is that no interview on the subject of increased taxation has taken place between the President and Mr. Dawes. The relations between Mr. Dawes and the Secretary of the Treasury continue to be perfectly cordial and friendly, and, as was stated last night, the Secretary will co-operate fully in the endeavor of Mr. Dawes and the House to make such a reduction of expenditures, if possible, as will relieve Congress of the necessity of imposing new taxes. It is improbable that the appropriations can be cut down so much that some additional revenue will not be required. But the first step will be to find out how little an increase must be made, and then the committee will set about raising it in the manner that will least embarrass the business and industry of the country. Between the Executive and Congress, on this matter, there is no quarrel, no coolness, and hardly a difference of opinion. It is expected that the estimates for appropriations can be reduced about thirty millions.

THE BANKRUPTCY REPEAL BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today met with signal defeat, by the failure of its Bankruptcy bill, by a vote of 71 yeas to 129 nays. There were two principal reasons for this defeat. First, the amendment proposed by Mr. Tremain, of the Judiciary Committee, contained features of very doubtful constitutionality; and second, it incurred from the outset a suspicion, whether just or not, of having been drawn in the interests of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., now in a bankruptcy court. The most violent assaults upon the committee's bill were made by members of the committee itself. Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, openly declared that the committee's amendment had been drawn by the lawyer of Jay Cooke. The supposed unconstitutional feature was that the bill proposed to compel all creditors, at the option of the majority in value, to take whatever kinds of goods and chattels in liquidation of their debts it might please the majority to vote. It was maintained that any forced payment except in cash was unconstitutional. The fact that the amendment provided that the assignee to be chosen by the majority in value of the creditors need not be sworn was also regarded as fatal. On the failure of the committee's bill, the original Parsons bill upon which the committee had acted, was passed by a large majority, with an amendment by Mr. Beck. This amendment provides that the law shall be kept in force until all pending suits wherein bankruptcy has been adjudicated shall be determined, and that the laws are enforced only for that purpose. Meanwhile the fees are to be reduced one-half. It is extremely doubtful whether this bill can pass the Senate.

SENATORIAL SECRETS WELL KEPT.

The Senate has been exceedingly successful this session in guarding the secrets of the executive sessions. On several occasions even the subject under consideration has not been learned by anybody outside the Senators and the Senate officers. Such secrecy is entirely unprecedented in recent years, and Senators are congratulating themselves on the fact. No correct statement as to the proceedings of any single executive session this Winter has been published. The Senate to-day spent the greater part of the afternoon in secret session. Mr. Morton made a speech in support of his resolution to admit Pinchback on his credentials, and that case was then laid over, and will probably not be decided till after the holidays.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. Kimball, of Nevada, made a movement upon all the Pacific railroad companies this morning in the House by the introduction of a resolution, which failed of consideration through the objection of J. Hale Sypher. Mr. Kemble had proposed to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether it was proper to direct the Attorney General to prosecute all the several Pacific railroads for the amount of interest which they have failed to reimburse the Government for its advances. The House Committee on Railroads and Canals has appointed several subcommittees, to which the general questions submitted to it will be referred. There is one subcommittee on the right of Congress to charter through railroads from the West to the sea-board, consisting of Hurlbut, Sherwood, and Taylor; one on canals, Sherwood Chairman; one on regulating old railroads, George F. Hoar Chairman.

THE SALARY REPEAL BILL.

The Salary Repeal bill to-day advanced one stage. The committee reported the bill repealing the present salaries and fixing a new salary at $5,500 and actual traveling expenses, without mileage or other perquisites. The committee's bill, as reported, does, in fact, make allowance for the average mileage under the former law, and also allows actual traveling expenses. The introduction of the bill was the occasion of a large number of five-minute speeches, mostly made for home consumption. Mr. Eldridge was allowed by the courtesy of the House some twenty minutes, which he used for a general abuse of the Republican Party. Mr. Hurlbut offered a frivolous amendment, proposing that the House should be divided into three classes, with three grades of salaries, to which members should respectively assign themselves, which he finally withdrew. Mr. Kasson introduced his old amendment, providing that the law shall date from March 4, last, and that the necessary amount shall be withheld from prospective pay to adjust the salaries from that date. Gen. Butler proposed an amendment to this amendment, to the effect that the back pay which had been paid in all former Congresses to persons who are members of this Congress shall in like manner be deducted from the future pay. This was evidently a fetch to kill the bill, and a movement to bring the whole repeal question into ridicule. It very nearly carried. The various parliamentary motions and votes by tellers and otherwise were exhausted when the yeas and nays were called. These being ordered, the Butler movement was defeated only by a vote of 121 yeas to 129 nays. A comparison of the vote of the Butler amendment and the vote upon the Kasson amendment, which subsequently carried, clearly shows that it had been the purpose of the Butler amendment to defeat the whole salary repeal. The committee's bill upon adjournment was left in this shape. The Kasson amendment was passed, and the House adjourned pending a motion to reconsider and lay the vote upon the table. It is possible, when the vote to reconsider is taken to-morrow, a considerable number who voted for the Kasson amendment may be disposed to change their votes. If not, the bill will doubtless go with the Kasson amendment to the Senate. From the vote to-day it seems improbable that any other important amendments can be adopted.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LATE JUDGE NELSON.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report for adoption by the House a resolution of respect for the memory of the late Justice Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $492,983; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,930,000; coin, $85,589,342; including coin certificates, $31,445,700; outstanding legal-tenders, $374,065,018.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

It has transpired that the case of Judge Williams, nominated for Chief Justice, has never been before the Senate in executive session since it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. That committee to-day had the case under prolonged consideration, and still hold it.

THE CASE OF COL. HUGHES.

No action has been taken regarding the nomination of Col. Hughes as Judge of Virginia, or Gov. Bard as Postmaster at Atlanta.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND FOG SIGNALS.

The Light-house Board makes the following announcements: A fog-signal, a steam fog syren of the first class, has been established at the south-east end of Block Island, R. I., and on and after the 1st of January, 1874, it will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, giving blasts of six seconds, at intervals of twenty seconds. On the night of Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873, a fixed red light was exhibited from an open frame-work structure recently erected on the outer end of the north pier at the Harbor of Manitowoc, Wis., and will be continued until otherwise ordered. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the sixth order, illuminating 180 degrees of the horizon. The focal plane is elevated thirty-four feet above the level of the lake, and the light should be seen in clear weather at a distance of twelve statute miles. The light-house at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New-York, on the west side of the Narrows, has been rebuilt, and on and after Dec. 20 the light will be exhibited from the new building. The temporary light will be extinguished and the frame removed. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the fourth order, and will show a fixed white light. The focal plane is ninety feet above the mean level of the bay. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel, fifteen feet above the bay, at a distance of fifteen nautical miles.

THE GENEVA AWARDS.

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day heard an argument delivered by Judge Metcalf, of Maine, with regard to the disposition of the Geneva awards. He favored, first, payment to the shipping interest of the country which lost vessels by reason of capture by Confederate cruisers; second, the indemnification of insurance companies and those who took war risks. The committee decided to invite arguments on the subject, with a view to prepare a bill making an equitable award of the amount paid by Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington.

THE ALLEGED FREEDMEN'S BUREAU DEFALCATION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting to-day, and discussed the resolution of Mr. Wood which was referred to them by the House with reference to the alleged defalcation of Gen. Howard in connection with his administration of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands. A resolution was adopted instructing the Chairman to issue notices to Gen. Howard, Secretary Belknap, and Gen. Vincent to appear before them to-morrow morning, with a view to begin a preliminary investigation of the subject, and to guide the committee in recommending what definite action should be taken upon the letter of the Secretary of War submitted to Congress.

RELIEF OF THE TREASURY.

The Committee on Ways and Means will do nothing for the relief of the Treasury before the holidays, as is shown in the resolution adopted by the House yesterday, asking that the several departments cause reports to be made, if possible as early as the 5th of January, setting forth what estimates can be reduced and the amount of such reduction without serious detriment to the public service. No new tariff or tax bills will be reported by the committee, unless it shall be shown that relief cannot be afforded in any other way. The majority of the committee prefer a temporary convertible loan. All the members urge the strictest economy in expenditures, which, with the anticipated revival of business in the Spring, will, they say, do much toward relieving the public necessities.

STAMPING PRESCRIPTIONS.

Edward H. Hance and Alexander H. Jones, of the Drug Exchange of Philadelphia, and representing the drug trade of the United States, with Hon. Leonard Myers, had a hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means, this morning, and urged that the stamp tax on medicinal preparations should be limited to patent or proprietary medicines, as contemplated by Schedule C, of the act of 1866. They claim that this law had worked smoothly until a few months ago, when, for the first time since its passage, the Commissioner held that every medicinal preparation labeled and prepared in advance of the call for it, is "put up in a style or manner similar to patent or proprietary medicines." Against this construction the druggists and people largely protest, and legislation is asked that will prevent it. The Ways and Means Committee took a decided interest in the case as presented, and on Friday morning will hear what Mr. Douglass has to say on the subject. The Finance Committee of the Senate also gave these gentlemen a full hearing.

GOV. SHEPHERD.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, after debate, refused to reconsider the vote by which Alexander R. Shepherd was, some days ago, confirmed as Governor for the District of Columbia.

THE TURF.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB FALL MEETING.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—The Louisiana Jockey Club Fall meeting was continued to-day under the particularly favorable auspices of most delightful weather, good track, capital sport, and a large attendance of spectators. The favorites were beaten in two out of three races. The first race was the Orleans Stakes, for three-year olds, a dash of two miles; total value, $1,200. Twenty nominations were on the list, but of these only seven started, including Meta H., Fred. Bonnabel, Edwin Adams, and Western Star. Western Star was the favorite in betting, Edwin Adams being second. The start was delayed half an hour through the fractiousness of Western Star, who worried himself so that he had not power to stay through the race, and finished a bad fourth. Fred. Bonnabel took up the running from the send-off, and showed the way to the quarter, although he was overhauled by Western Star, who led him to the end of the first mile. Coffee's colt came in third. Time of the mile, 1:51. Going around the turn, Western Star fell back, and Bonnabel and Coffee's colt took the lead, and Bonnabel won by a length, Coffee's colt second, Meta third, Western Star fourth, and Adams fifth. Time, 3:46½. The second race was two-mile heats, with four starters—Carrington, Silent Friend, Port Leonard, and Nellie R. Silent Friend was the favorite at the start, selling at $200 in a pool of $482, Carrington bringing $120, Port Leonard $80, and Nellie R. $82. Silent Friend fell into the third place, but in the second mile he got ahead, and won in a canter, showing that he could have won any time. Carrington was second, Port Leonard third, and Nellie R. fourth. Time, first mile, 1:55; two miles, 3:48¼. One hundred to twenty was freely offered on Silent Friend for the second heat, against the field. As before, he was kept well in hand till the end, winning the race in a hard gallop, Carrington one length behind, Nellie R. third, and Port Leonard fourth. Time of first mile, 1:54; two miles, 3:47½.

The day's sport was concluded with a mile dash for all ages, 100 pounds on each. Ten horses started. Tom Leathers was first away, Mary L. second, Cape Race third, and Wanderer fourth. At the quarter mile Cape Race went to the front, and was thereafter never headed, getting home the winner by a length and a half, Tom Leathers second. Wanderer, the favorite, who was never better than third, was beaten out of his position by Romping Girl, and finished fourth. Time—1:48¾.

The meeting will be continued on Thursday and concluded on Saturday with the usual four-mile race.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADOPTION BY 150,000 MAJORITY—PHILADELPHIA FOR IT BY 25,000 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16—Midnight.—It is estimated to-night that the majority for the new Constitution, at the election to-day in this city and State, will foot up to 125,000. From the returns it seems that the vote has all been one way, except in a few counties in the interior of the State, which give small majorities against the instrument. This city has given the Ring a crushing rebuke; the majority for the new Constitution, being figured up officially at 22,684 upon a light vote. Allegheny County, which includes the city of Pittsburg, gives 15,000 majority for, and Lancaster, 4,680. The result in this city is received with the greatest astonishment, and is, therefore, a magnificent victory for the friends of constitutional reform. This morning it was confidently anticipated that the Ring would be able to roll up a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000 majority against the new Constitution, which they deemed sufficient to counterbalance the vote of the State. The most gigantic arrangements were made to repeat the usual frauds, and 200 repeaters were imported from Baltimore who operated extensively in the Nineteenth, Tenth, and Twentieth Wards. The friends of reform moved upon the polls from the opening, and maintained such a persistent and overwhelming fire all day that the Ring before 12 o'clock were completely disheartened and gave up the fight. Even in the Nineteenth Ward, which is considered the stronghold of the Ring, it was found impossible to overcome the vote, and thus it was all over the city. The Ring did not carry a ward. Several cases of outrages on voters are reported, and this morning a gang of roughs attacked an advertising wagon of the Reform Club at Broad and Race streets, and shot at the driver, demolished the vehicle, and wounded a horse.

The returns from the State are coming in slowly. Harrisburg, which was counted on as sure against the Constitution, gives 3,000 in its favor.

To-night the friends of the Constitution are rejoicing by parading the streets with bands of music, while wagons, carrying heavy bells, are being driven through the streets, the latter clanging and announcing the victory. Col. Forney was serenaded by the Reform Club, at 11 o'clock, and made a speech in response. Other prominent citizens who figured in the campaign for the Constitution have also been complimented. This election has sounded the death-knell of the Philadelphia Ring.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—A very light vote was cast in this city to-day, not more than half the usual number having voted. The returns, so far as received, show that twenty-one out of the twenty-nine wards give 25,000 majority for the Constitution. The following are estimates: Carbon County, 800 majority; Chester County, 4,000 majority; Bedford County, 1,500 majority; Monroe County, 1,500 majority; Northumberland County, 1,000 majority, all for the Constitution. The following are so far the only instances of opposition: Adams County, 1,200 majority against, and Lower Swatara, Dauphin County, 126 majority against.

Later.—Philadelphia complete gives 54,778 for and 27,914 against the Constitution. Majority, 26,864. Total vote, 82,692.

The following are majorities for the Constitution: Cumberland County, 1,500; Huntington County, 1,000; Blair County, 5,000; Centre, 1,500; Reading, 3,300; Harrisburg, 3. Berks County will give from 7,000 to 10,000; Union County, 1,000; Lancaster City 1,000, and county 2,000; Mifflin County, in four boroughs, 893; Schuylkill County, 4,000; Pottsville, 1,303; Lycoming County, 1,500; Wilkesbarre, 117; Kingston, 88; West Pittston, 127; White Haven, 152; Hazleton, 225; Roaring Brook, 45; Scranton, 800; Luzerne County, about 2,000; Easton and Bethlehem, 786; York County, 1,250.

The following are majorities against the Constitution: Duphin County, 600; Plymouth, 104; Wright, 301; Lebanon County, 400.

Col. Forney estimates the total majority in the State for the new Constitution at 150,000. Returns from the State are being read off at the *Press* office, where the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention had their head-quarters. Col. Forney made a speech to the masses in the street, alluding to the overthrow of the "ring" by the success of the new Constitution.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—Pittsburg gives 7,440 majority, and Allegheny City, 4,363 majority in favor of the new constitution. The total majority in Allegheny County for the new constitution is 16,500.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The Democrats in caucus at Sacramento, to-night, nominated J. T. Farley for United States Senator, for the long term, and Judge Hager for the short term. Hager was for several years Judge of one of the District Courts in this city, and has an anti-railroad record. It is claimed that Farley, also, is an anti-railroad man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Republicans in caucus at Sacramento, last night, nominated J. McM. Shafter for Senator for the long term. Only nineteen members were present. The opinion prevails that Booth's election is certain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The first ballot in the Assembly at Sacramento, to-day, for a Senator for the long term, resulted as follows: Booth, 43; Farley, 27; Shafter, 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—At Sacramento, to-day in the Assembly, for Senator for the short, or Casserly's unexpired term, a vote was taken which stood: Hager, Democrat, 32; Cole, Republican, 18; Goodwin, 10; Haymond, 5; Swift, 6; Lewis, 1; Edgerton, 1. The Assembly then adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Senate met at Sacramento to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. Henry Edgerton nominated Newton Booth for the United States Senate for the long term. J. McM. Shafter was nominated by Mr. Oulton. J. T. Farley was also nominated. On the first ballot the candidates received thirteen votes each. The voting will be continued to-morrow in joint convention.

BOOTH'S ELECTION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Gov. Booth's friends are confident that he will be elected Senator on the first ballot to-morrow in joint convention of the Legislature.

LATER.—Booth having received the nomination from the Assembly, and the vote in the Senate being a tie, his election is deemed certain. Hagar thus far is ahead of all the candidates for the short term.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The following is the statement of the Boston national banks as returned to the Clearing-house Monday morning, Dec. 15:

Capital	$49,350,000		
Loans	$121,684,600	Increase	1,214,100
Specie	2,887,700	Decrease	180,700
Legal tenders	10,789,000	Decrease	50,700
Due from other banks	14,464,900	Decrease	134,500
Due to other banks	19,287,500	Increase	458,100
Deposits	45,183,800	Increase	695,900
Circulation	25,913,700	Decrease	79,300

CUBA.

THE VIRGINIUS SURRENDER.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Navy Department at midnight was without any advices regarding the surrender of the Virginius. Bahia Honda, where the delivery was probably made, is many miles from any telegraph station. Details are not expected to-night.

THE NEWS AT MADRID.

LONDON, Dec. 17—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Madrid, Dec. 16, says Señor Castelar had an interview with Minister Sickles, and officially announced the surrender of the Virginius and her surviving prisoners and crew. Congratulations of the most cordial character were exchanged.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

CESPEDES DEPOSED—THE NEW-YORK JUNTA RESTORED TO POWER.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The following intelligence has been received from the head-quarters of the rebellion:

The so-called Cuban House of Representatives, in session at Benjucal de Jiguani, have formally deposed Cespedes from the Presidency, by virtue of the powers conceded the legislative branch in articles 7, 8, and 9 of the Constitution of Guimaro. The object of this act is understood to be the restoration to power of the old Junta of New-York. Pancho Aguilera will take charge of the Presidency, which is now filled, *ad interim*, by the Marquis of Santa Lucia, a member of the House of Representatives. Under the new Administration Vincent Garcia becomes Secretary of War; Dr. Maces, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Calixto Garcia, Commander in Chief of the forces operating in the Eastern Department.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR URGED—A CONSCRIPTION SUGGESTED.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The proposed enrollment for military duty of all men between eighteen and forty-five years of age, a fourth of whom are to be conscripted for active service, is gaining advocates. The *Diario* says: We are now at the 15th of December and have raised no means and done nothing new to crush the rebellion. Whoever thinks the contrary makes a mistake. Let us give a fresh impulse to the Winter campaign if we would advance on the road to pacification of the island. Time passes. Seventy-four follows seventy-three. The enemy will gain time and territory, and we will have cause to deplore our criminal vacillation. Without a great and united movement on our part, the war will drag on as it has to the present hour. It has consumed annually from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers and $40,000,000. When we find ourselves fallen never to rise again we will bitterly regret our short-sighted lack of preparation.

The *Voz de Cuba* shows that the prolonged resistance of Cartagena is draining the resources of Spain and weakening her power. Castelar is not strong enough now to oppose the exactions of foreign Governments, which nearly all tend to the destruction of Cuba, and the longer his declining power is respected and obeyed in Cuba the greater is the probability that the object of these foreign demands will be accomplished.

Several letters appear in the evening journals addressed to the Captain General, and calling on him to declare the island in a state of siege, and to enroll the citizens.

A steamer from Cadiz arrived to-day with 800 soldiers and 150 seamen.

THE LATEST CHANGE IN POPULAR FEELING.

A GENERAL AWAKENING TO THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873.

"*Es el principio del fin*"—it is the beginning of the end—is the phrase which has been frequently heard from the lips of many intelligent and prominent members of the Spanish party within the past few days. The days of sanguine anticipations, of carelessness whenever the news of a defeat of the Spanish troops was announced, the despising of the prowess and power of the insurgents in the field, the bombastic articles referring to what glorious things Spaniards did in olden times, all have disappeared and given place to a proper appreciation of the dangers that menace Spanish supremacy in Cuba, and an earnest endeavor on the part of the press and people to rouse the Rip Van Winkle Spaniards from their lethargic sleep of overconfidence. If the question should be asked whether the Spaniards in Cuba are really a patriotic and self-sacrificing body of men, it would be somewhat difficult to answer the question. In many respects the Spaniards here are undoubtedly patriotic, and there are individuals among them who would not hesitate to sacrifice their lives and property to maintain the honor and supremacy of Spain in this island. But until now not a single collective movement has been inaugurated to make a serious and united effort to crush the rebellion; and when the *Gorro Frigio* says that the proverbial laziness and procrastination of the Spaniards has been one of the principal causes of the revolution maintaining itself as it does, the *Gorro* is more than right. We may take it for granted that fully one-half, and even a larger proportion, of the members of the distinctively Spanish party have never put themselves out of the way, or gone to any trouble or expense, to aid in suppressing the revolution. Among this number the many wealthy Cubans must be classed. These people are perfectly satisfied to let things go as they will, so long as they can make sugar on their plantations or collect the rents of their houses, simply paying the increased contributions, and in return receiving higher rents from their houses and better prices for their sugar. But all classes must soon suffer alike. The wealthy planters have been very careful to send their every surplus dollar out of the country, and to-day it will be difficult to find a single one who has not invested a larger or smaller amount, some even immense fortunes, in Europe or the United States. The middle classes will suffer the most. Unlike their wealthy brethren, they have not been able to send much or any money away. Their capital is invested in their store or trade, and whenever the rapid decadence or dissolution of the outward prosperity begins, then their business will come to a stand still, and they must live on their savings. When these are gone nothing but misery is left. Unaccustomed to manual labor, unacquainted with the ways and language of other countries, where they might emigrate, their future can only be one of sorrows and disappointment, to be changed only when their offspring can earn a living. The laboring classes are in about the same condition as in all countries, and it is not venturing too much to assert that their future, either here or in the United States, can only change for the better. The soil of this island is sufficiently fertile to offer an enormous recompense to any man willing to work. Should the Spanish and Canary Island laborers now in Cuba emigrate either to Mexico or the United States, their acquisition to the country where they take up their abode is an element of wealth. Accustomed to a tropical climate, frugal and industrious, they will at once be recognized as a very superior class of laborers. The Canary Islander, especially, has a strong feeling of independence, and if 2,000 of this class should go to Florida, that State would soon count 2,000 additional small farms within its boundaries. A large number of native Cubans would also be valuable to any country containing unoccupied lands, as they would settle on these either as farmers or grazers. The black population would certainly remain here, though its future would be uncertain. It is undeniable that years would have to pass before the Cuban slave could occupy the same position and acquire a like degree of shrewdness in looking after his own interests as the freedman of the Southern States displays.

DISORDERED STATE OF THE FINANCES.

In the meantime everything receives a fictitious value, owing to the disordered state of the finances. Meeting after meeting is held by the Debt Junta, of which the irrepressible Don Julian is President, as he is of everything else, and the appellation of Autocrat of Cuba ought to be given him, instead of King of Cuba. Speaking with a prominent member of the Casino about Mr. Zulueta, the gentleman remarked: "The Captain General is the chief authority here, and rules the army and officials, but Mr. Zulueta is the chief of the people and the masses, and without the latter's consent, the acts of the former cannot be carried out." But, as President of the Debt or Financial Junta, Mr. Zulueta has found his master. The mere existence of a paper-mill and lithographic establishment to manufacture bank notes, is not sufficient to produce gold or credit. The Junta cannot manufacture either, and all discussions or meetings to that effect are simply a waste of time. A new issue of notes of the Spanish Bank has already begun, and the immediate effect has been a corresponding rise of the gold premium. According to the *Gorro Frigio*, all the gold is sent to Spain, and this exportation causes its dearness; the *Gorro* quoting from the financial columns of the journals to show that previous to the departure of the mail steamers for Spain gold always rises, and then falls several per cent. the day after the vessel has sailed. This fact cannot be gainsaid. Commercial houses, which, in former years, at the beginning of the crop, had hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars here to invest in the saccharine, or make advances to the planters, have not a single dollar now, and only keep a sufficient amount for their daily requirements. Every week that passes makes the island poorer. The proceeds and profits, either from commerce, agriculture, or industry, are sent out of the country, and remain away. Several cigar manufacturers refuse to sell cigars to Havana merchants, and prefer to ship the goods themselves, allowing the proceeds to lie in England or the United States, and expending whatever amounts of currency they may have on raw material and labor. Another cause of the rise in the gold premium is the report that on and after the 1st of January duties will be collected in gold. Whether this is true or not is uncertain, but many members of the Debt Junta are certainly in favor of it, and will do their best to carry the measure. This will simply increase the cost of imported articles, and thus be an indirect additional taxation, or rather an increased tariff of from 80 to 100 per cent., without changing the present figures, thus doubling the revenue derived from Customs. Notwithstanding the state of the Treasury, it is still reported that the old Custom-house Ring is as vigorous as ever.

THE VIRGINIUS—AN ATTEMPT TO BURN HER.

The Virginius still remains at her old anchorage, having nearly completed all necessary repairs and received ballast on board. On Monday night an attempt was made to set fire to her, but the perpetrators, a doctor and a few sailors, were discovered in the attempt and arrested. The fire was put out immediately, without doing any other damage than blackening a small place on the deck.

THE PRISONERS.

On Saturday evening last, the initiated were startled by the report that the Spanish man-of-war Bazan had arrived at the port of Cienfuegos with a portion of the Virginius prisoners aboard. On the following day it was further reported that eighteen of the number had been killed by the Santiago volunteers; but private letters and telegrams from that city, letters to all the Consuls, and the statement of Gen. Jovellar himself, soon exploded the falsity of this report. According to the best and most reliable information, and without any explanatory reasons given for the action, except to escape the delivery of the prisoners to an American man-of-war, the interim Commanding General, Morales De Los Rios, acting on his own responsibility, embarked ninety-two of the Virginius prisoners on board of the Bazan, and sent them to Havana via Cienfuegos. On arrival at the latter port, the commander telegraphed to the Captain General, and Jovellar ordered him to return at once to Santiago de Cuba with his prisoners, which was done. Of the other ten prisoners, it is officially stated that some were in the hospital and others at liberty on account of their age, and that one had taken service as a waiter on board of a Spanish man-of-war. On the Friday previous, the Captains of the Juniata and Wyoming had a long interview with some of the prisoners, but permission to see the Cuban portion was refused. Previous to the embarkment of the prisoners aboard the Bazan, they were removed to the Morro Fort from the jail, this taking place at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the telegram from Madrid ordering their release being received on the night of the 3d, causing the Governor to hold a protracted meeting on the subject. It is generally supposed that at this meeting the Casino leaders stated that the volunteers would never consent to the delivery of the prisoners, and that it was exceedingly probable that they would get infuriated on learning the contents of the official telegram, storm the jail, and probably massacre every prisoner there. This is supposed to be the cause of Gen. Morales removing them first from the jail and then embarking them on the Bazan, as even the regular troops under his orders could not be relied upon to defend the prisoners from the fury of the volunteers. A telegram to the Captain General announces the return of the prisoners to Santiago de Cuba, where at that time they were still confined on board of the Bazan, which strengthens the belief that their lives would not be safe on shore.

QUASIMODO.

THE WESTFIELD FARM TRAGEDY.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 16.—The Coroner's inquest over the victim of the Westfield Farm tragedy was held this afternoon at that place. Hildreth was unable to be interrogated. A visit to the room where he lay, and where the act was committed, was made. Hildreth admitted that he struck Doland with a chair, but professed to have no recollection of having used a razor upon him or otherwise injuring him. The verdict was that Doland came to his death by wounds inflicted by Samuel W. Hildreth.

CINCINNATI.

THE HARMES SHOOTING CASE—THE PARK LABORERS—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—The hearing in the Harmes shooting case was held yesterday at the office of Esquire Paull, in Delhi. There are many singular facts about this case. Harmes himself was present, with two bullets in his head. His recovery is most remarkable. He testified that Fred. Kleaver came out to see him in the daytime, and talked with him for an hour or more on personal subjects which no stranger could know. He knew Kleaver well. Just after dark, some one rapped at the door. He went out, and was shot in the arm and twice in the head. He saw the would-be assassin, and it was Kleaver. In reply to this, Kleaver positively proves that he was not within five miles of Harmes' house that day, or had been before for six months. The Justice dared not acquit Kleaver last night, for fear the people of that community would lynch the accused man, whom they thoroughly believe did the shooting; but he set him at liberty this morning. The people of Cincinnati believe that Kleaver is innocent; but the whole affair is one of the most puzzling criminal mysteries ever known in the section.

The Board of Park Commissioners to-day advanced the wages of the laborers in the parks, from $1 25 per day to $1 50.

The Board of Trade adopted to-day the first of the resolutions on finance, reported in THE TIMES of Sunday, and then adjourned till Thursday to consider the remaining resolutions.

Some weeks ago the Sheriff entered the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to serve a process on two gentlemen on the floor of the Chamber, but the President and Superintendent of the Chamber refused to allow the Sheriff to serve the process there. Suit was brought, and in the Superior Court Judge Yapler decided, yesterday, that the Sheriff had a right to serve the process in the Chamber.

Col. Tyrell, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, some time ago published in his correspondence a statement that 'Squire Francis, of Covington, had failed to pay over certain funds. This afternoon a son of 'Squire Francis, a young man, met Tyrell and stabbed him, it is feared fatally.

OBITUARY.

COL. FREDERICK DENT.

Mr. Frederick T. Dent, father-in-law of the President, died on Monday night at 12 o'clock at the White House. Mr. Dent was in his eighty-eighth year, having been born Oct. 6, 1786. Mr. Dent was a native of Maryland. His grandfather owned lands which were Crown grants, and which descended to his children. The father of Mr. Dent, about the time his children were grown up, lost all his property by indorsing notes for a friend. Frederick, the eldest son, left home when quite a lad, and made his way to Pittsburg, where he had a rich uncle, Mr. Thomas Crummel. The boy had a high, independent spirit, and did not quite like the treatment he received from his rich relatives. He had made friends in Pittsburg, and a gentleman of that city advanced money to him that he might begin business. Taking a stock of goods with him, he proceeded down the river to Louisville, and opened a commission-house for provisions. He was soon enabled to return the borrowed money, and after trading prosperously in Louisville, he removed to St. Louis. In that city he accumulated wealth, and having married a Pittsburg beauty, Miss Wrenshall, he became one of the most prosperous and prominent men of the city. His six children—four sons and two daughters—were all born in St. Louis. Gen. Frederick Dent was the eldest. Mr. Dent was a leading Democrat in his State, and even boasted that he had not only voted for every Democratic President, but had been present at their inauguration. He never held political office, though some very desirable positions were tendered him. The farm near St. Louis, that still belongs to the family, was purchased by Mr. Dent for a Summer residence; but gradually the family yielded to the seductions of country life and gave up their residence in the city altogether. Mr. Dent at that time was quite wealthy. He was a man of large heart and generous disposition. Many of his neighbors were poor, having only pre-emption titles to their land. When they were not able to secure their homes Mr. Dent invariably advanced the money required. The children received the best education that could be given. As the daughters grew up they entered society and were belles. Gen. Dent, the oldest son, and Gen. Grant were classmates at West Point. After their class graduated, young Grant, by invitation, accompanied his friend home. There the President met and fell in love with Julia Dent, who soon became his wife. Mr. Dent was fond of his son-in-law, and desired that he should resign from the army and remain with the family. This he did at a later period. Whenever Mr. Dent needed money he would sell a valuable piece of land and share the proceeds with all who needed his assistance. In this way his property melted away, until about the time of the war he had nothing but the farm left, and suffered in a measure for ready money. His beloved wife had died, his children were married and scattered, so that when Mrs. Grant had a home in Washington to which she could invite him, he gladly came and was never allowed to return to St. Louis to live again. He was always treated with the greatest deference and respect by the President and family. Mr. Dent's remains will be taken from here to St. Louis to be buried. The funeral cortege will leave on Thursday. The remains will be interred in the cemetery at St. Louis, and the remains of Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Grant's mother, now buried on the homestead farm, will be removed and placed beside those of her husband.

GEN. BARTO.

Gen. Henry D. Barto, a banker and prominent citizen of Trumansburg, N. Y., died of a paralytic stroke at his residence in Trumansburg, on Monday night, at 7 o'clock. Deceased was in his fiftieth year.

JUDGE JOHN M. PARKER.

Hon. John M. Parker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence, in Owego, on Tuesday evening.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, while it is lowest in the North-west. The temperature remains unchanged except in the Central Mississippi Valley, where a slight rise is reported; generally clear weather, with light to gentle variable winds, is reported from all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in Iowa, where threatening weather prevails. The Ohio River is still rising at Louisville and Cairo, while it is falling at Cincinnati, Marietta, and Pittsburg. The Mississippi is rising at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle Atlantic coasts, partly cloudy and foggy weather during the morning, followed by generally clear weather, without decided change of temperature during the day.

For the lower lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, less pressure, with light south-westerly winds and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, generally clear weather, with rising temperature, except on the immediate coast, where partly cloudy weather and light, variable winds will prevail.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley, where areas of light rain may be expected.

For the canal region of the State of New-York, and the region of the Chesapeake and the Ohio Canal, the temperature will remain above freezing during the coming twenty-four hours.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 36°; 6 A. M., 35°; 9 A. M., 37°; 12 M., 40°; 3 P. M., 50°; 6 P. M., 46°; 9 P. M., 42°; 12 P. M., 34°; average, 40⅛°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER—GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The weather has been very tempestuous to-day throughout the country, and on the coast. Much damage to shipping is reported.

SEVERE STORM IN SHEFFIELD—HOUSES AND FACTORY CHIMNEYS BLOWN DOWN—MANY PEOPLE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Sheffield says that city was visited to-day by a terrible storm. The wind blew a hurricane.

A large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down and many persons were killed. One immense chimney crushed a building and a boiler located therein. The boiler exploded, killing and wounding several persons. In consequence of the great excitement in the city, and the dense crowds which filled the streets, but few details could be learned at the time the dispatch was forwarded.

LATER NEWS OF THE STORM—ITS UNPRECEDENTED EXTENT AND VIOLENCE—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

LONDON, Dec. 17—1:30 A. M.—The storm has abated. The telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions, but the lines that are now working bring news that the storm extended all over the North of England and far into Scotland. Sheffield looks as if it had been bombarded. The loss of property is immense. Churches were unroofed, and many factories were compelled to suspend work. The lowest estimate places the casualties to persons in that city at seven killed and thirty wounded, many fatally.

Dispatches show that the effects of the hurricane were felt at Glasgow, Halifax, Drewsbury and Nottingham, in all of which cities lives were lost and great damage done. At Leeds it is estimated that property to the amount of $100,000 was destroyed. Extensive damage was done at West Hartlepool and Durham. Shipping suffered severely at Newcastle and Shields. A steamer is ashore off Ardrossan, and a railway station and several houses were blown down in Weeton, near Harrogate, on the York and North Midland Railroad.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Ex-Empress Eugenie is visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle to-day.

ONE OF THE TICHBORNE WITNESSES SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY—A DAMAGING ADMISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Jean Luie, the witness for the defendant in the Tichborne case, who was arrested for committing perjury and afterward discovered to be a ticket-of-leave man, was brought up at Bow street to-day. When asked if he had anything to say before the revocation of his license, he replied that he was sorry for what had happened, but he was invited and encouraged to do as he did. He declined to say anything further. Luie was then removed to the convict prison at Pentonville, to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence, after which he will be tried for perjury.

THE DELEGATES TO THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Exeter Hall to-day to hear the report of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance. Lord Ebury presided. Speeches were made by Lord Alfred Churchill, the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. Dr. Parker, and others, who alluded with the utmost enthusiasm to their splendid reception in America.

FRANCE.

RUMORED INTRIGUES OF THE MONARCHISTS AGAINST FREE SUFFRAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A rumor is current that, in consequence of the successes of the Republicans in the late supplementary elections for members of the Assembly, the Right has resolved to propose an alteration of the Suffrage law, by which 4,000,000 citizens will be deprived of the elective franchise.

SPAIN.

REPORTED CARLIST SUCCESSES—THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ.

BAYONNE, Dec. 16.—The official journal of the Carlists in this city announces that the force of Royalists under Tristany has captured the town of Berga.

The curé of Santa Cruz, who was captured a few days ago by Gen. Lisarraga, is to be tried by court martial.

CARLISM ON THE DECLINE.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The Carlist insurrectionists are decreasing in number.

SWITZERLAND.

COUNT STAEMPFLI REIMBURSED HIS EXPENSES AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Swiss Government has reimbursed to Count Staempfli the expenses incurred by him as member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration, the Count declining an honorarium in the form of a testimonial.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

RECOVERY OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY—THE EXPEDITION EMBARRASSED BY INVALIDS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to the 24th ult. report that Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley had completely recovered his health and resumed active duty.

During his illness the expedition was at a stand-still, and movements had since been difficult owing to the large number of sick.

The authorities at Madeira were placing all the obstacles they could in the way of the establishment there of a sanitarium for British soldiers stricken with fever.

DEATH OF THE ASHANTEE KING.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—It is reported that the King of the Ashantees is dead.

MARINE DISASTER.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND TWENTY LIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The steamer Celerity, from Riga, bound for Stettin, has been lost. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WHITEHALL.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 16.—The Fifty-first Regiment veterans are celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Whitehall by a parade and dinner. The following officers have been chosen for next year: President, Capt. J. S. Baldwin; Vice Presidents, F. A. Wood, Chas. N. Hair, and G. R. Kirby; Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Lowe.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Merritt Wheeler, indicted for murder in causing the death of his mistress, Fanny Sterling, was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, and was sentenced by Judge Rumsey to six years and ten months imprisonment, with hard labor, in the Auburn State Prison.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

After prayer and the reception of petitions, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on a bill authorizing the payment of a portion of the duties on imports in legal tenders, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the bill.

THE ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE NAVY.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making a special appropriation of $4,000,000 for the navy without amendment, and asked that it be considered immediately.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, hoped it would be postponed until other matters should be disposed of.

Mr. Morrill then gave notice that he would call up the bill to-morrow.

THE TEN PER CENT. BANK TAX.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill to repeal section 6 of the act of March 3, 1865, imposing a tax of ten per cent on the circulation of bank notes, and the committee was discharged.

THE DUTY ON GOODS IMPORTED PRIOR TO JULY 31, 1872.

He also reported, from that committee, the act amendatory of the act to reduce the duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, which provides that foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of July, 1872, and upon which duties were not paid, prior to Aug. 1 of that year, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the eighth section of the act of June 6, 1872, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in a public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the 31st of July of that year. Passed.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Wright, of Iowa, to facilitate the assorting and redeeming of national bank-note currency, and to authorize the issue of circulating notes to the amount of ninety-two per cent. in lieu of the ninety per cent. now authorized by law. It authorizes the President to designate some one national bank in New-York City with a capital of at least $1,000,000 to act as sorting or redeeming agent for all mutilated or soiled and worn-out national bank notes issued by banks keeping an account therewith, and such banks as keep with this depository an average balance of two per cent. on their circulation shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency notes to the amount of ninety-two per cent. on their United States bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for their circulation.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, asked that the resolution offered by him yesterday in regard to the admission of Mr. Pinchback to the Senate be taken up.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, hoped that this subject would be postponed till after the holidays. The morning hour expired, and, on motion of Mr. Morton, the resolution reported by the Finance Committee on Wednesday last, which was in regular order, was laid aside, and the consideration of the resolution to admit Mr. Pinchback was taken up.

Mr. Morton then addressed the Senate in favor of his resolution. He argued that the investigation last Winter into Louisiana matters had nothing to do with the present case, and he protested against having this case overlaid by that sort of argument and talk. He did not mean that this case should be rushed through without consideration; but there were rights involved, and the resolution was in every sense a privileged question. He denied that this was a question of politics, but of law, and thought this case similar to that of Goldthwaite, arguing that Pinchback should be admitted, and the legality of his election decided afterward. If it was the purpose of the opposition to call in question the character of the Legislature electing Pinchback, it could not be done until after his admission. As to the question of Kellogg being Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Morton held that he is, and his title to that office is indisputable. His right had been recognized in the most overwhelming manner, and the Senate could not go behind it. Mr. Kellogg was in complete possession of the office, and had been so for nearly twelve months. He had been recognized as Governor by the other State officers, and by the Legislature in various ways. The Legislature had twice canvassed the election returns and declared Mr. Kellogg Governor. Again, he had been recognized by various courts in the State, from the highest to the lowest; by the House of Representatives, and by the President of the United States. He had collected taxes and enforced the laws, performing all matters pertaining to the office of Governor. Mr. Morton declared his belief that Louisiana was better governed now than she had been for the past seven or eight years, or since the close of the war. There was more peace and good order there now, and no considerable number of the people in the State desired the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg. The solid men of the State supported him, as they thought more of peace and protection than they did of mere party triumph. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement showing the amount of taxes collected to be larger than heretofore during a similar period, and argued that the credit of the State to-day was better than ever before. He denied the right of the Senate to say that Mr. Kellogg was not Governor after both the President and House of Representatives had acknowledged him to be Governor. Mr. Morton then had read the proclamation of the President, of May 22, 1873, and dispatches of Attorney General Williams, sent by order of the President, acknowledging the Kellogg Government. The President had also acknowledged the Legislature of the State. The one which elected Mr. Pinchback was the only Legislature which ever acted. It would hardly be pretended on this floor that Gen. McMillan, elected by the bogus Legislature, was entitled to take his seat here. The Kellogg Legislature had been sustained by the courts. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was composed of men of the highest ability, and there could be no question as to the legality of that tribunal. The decision of a State tribunal upon any question of the laws of the State was final, and from such decision there is no appeal. The United States is bound by such decision. He did not believe in the doctrine of State sovereignty, but did believe in the doctrine of State rights. He believed the State had rights which were sacred and inviolate, and Congress had no right to encroach upon them. If the States have not the right to pass upon their own laws, then there is an end to State Government.

Mr. Stockton inquired as to what power was exercised to overthrow the State Government of the South under the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. Morton replied, that was done by Congress, and not by the Senate alone. It was the exercise of a great power, but Congress had authority to do it. Continuing his argument, he said the Supreme Court of Louisiana had the right to pass upon the legality of the Returning Board of the State, and from that decision there was no appeal.

Mr. Stockton declared that all great lawyers had maintained that the Senate had the power to inquire into the legality of a Legislature electing a Senator, and he did not think that doctrine could be successfully disputed.

Mr. Morton replied, the President had determined who was the Governor and which was the Legislature of Louisiana. The House of Representatives had agreed with the President. The State of Louisiana was wronged every day that Mr. Pinchback was kept out of his seat. To deny the State the right to decide as to the legality of a Returning Board, or the organization of its own Legislature, was to strike at the very foundation of State government. He had been advised that this case was to be made the basis of an attack upon the Administration for its action in regard to Louisiana. He hoped not. The admission of Mr. Pinchback was a question of law, and not of politics, and should be decided without any regard to politics. He hoped he had too much respect for himself, when called upon to decide such a case, to keep a Democrat out and admit a Republican, if the evidence should be in favor of the former. If there were Senators in this body who would go into the politics of Louisiana, he begged leave to say that he would follow them, as he was somewhat familiar with the affairs of that State, and had in his possession the original documents, which would throw much light on the subject.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, gave notice that he desired to speak to-morrow.

At 4:45 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock the doors were reopened.

The House resolution to adjourn over during the holidays from Friday next, and the House bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, were read the first time and laid over till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire first, whether any reduction can be made in the cost of the civil service, both in the number of officials employed and the compensation paid to them, without impairing the efficiency of the service; second, as to the expediency of providing that all officials in the civil service shall receive as compensation only such salary as shall be fixed and determined by law. Adopted.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee, to repeal the Bankruptcy act.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, advocated the bill. He reminded the House of the paragraph in the President's message recommending the repeal of the Bankruptcy law; and said that while the Judiciary Committee concurred entirely in the correctness and clearness of the President's statement on the subject, it believed that the objection to the law had been only partially stated by the President. There was an entire unanimity of sentiment on the part of the committee as to serious defects in the existing law. The only question on which there was a difference of opinion was whether there should be an attempt to remedy those defects, or whether the law should be simply repealed. The majority of the committee was strongly impressed with the conviction that the law was so radically defective that it would be difficult to make it right; that at all events great delay would result from the attempt to amend it, and that in the meantime the country would be deprived of the relief demanded. He enumerated many objections to the law, particularly as to the swallowing up of the bankrupt estates by fees, costs and charges. In his judgment there was no measure of relief that Congress could pass which would be hailed with such satisfaction as the repeal of the Bankruptcy law. Speaking for the commercial community of New-York, for the legal profession of that State, and for the entire constituency of the State, he asked the House for a prompt repeal of the law.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, a member of the Judiciary Committee, opposed the passage of the bill, urging that the law was a necessary one, and if there were defects in it the proper course was to remedy the defects. He intimated that the bill had been introduced in the interest of Jay Cooke & Co. He thought the title of the bill ought to be changed, and that it should be called "A Bill to Embarrass Justice." He believed it unwise to repeal the existing law, and believed it wise to make it perfect. He trusted that the House would recommit the bill.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, gave notice of an amendment to substitute for the section which looks to details a provision to reduce all costs, fees, and charges fifty per cent.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, a member of the Judiciary Committee, sustained and advocated the bill, and remarked that the suggestion in reference to Jay Cooke & Co. was a new idea to him. He had opposed the Bankruptcy law from the beginning. He opposed it from principle, because he believed it was radically wrong, and never ought to have been enacted. He understood that the gentleman who had reported the original bill to the House (referring to Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island,) had been the first to avail himself of its provisions. He would like to hear of one single benefit to the country growing out of the Bankruptcy law. What good had it done? What interest had it protected? What property had it distributed? What debts had it paid? It had operated practically as a confiscation of the debtors' estates, not for the benefit of the creditors, not to pay their debts, but to put fees in the pockets of the officers of the court, and, in some instances, in those of the Judges themselves. There had been no hot haste about the repeal. The last House had passed a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law by a two-thirds vote, under a suspension of the rules, and there had been at that time certainly no lawyer of Jay Cooke's urging its passage.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, took the same view of the subject as that taken by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, that the Bankruptcy law be amended, not repealed.

Mr. Jewett, of Ohio, another member of the Judiciary Committee, stating the considerations which had led him to concur in the report of the committee, said it was conceded that the operations of the Bankruptcy law were unfavorable to the general interests of the country. In the consideration of the matter in committee he had not heard Jay Cooke, or any other firm, referred to at any time until this discussion had commenced.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, suggested a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report such amendments to the Bankruptcy law as shall increase the authority of the Judge in Bankruptcy to suspend proceedings when it shall appear that the debtor's assets may, within reasonable time, be made sufficient to discharge all his liabilities, and to make such other and further orders in the case as shall prevent all unnecessary proceedings in bankruptcy; also, to report such amendments as shall diminish the costs and incidental expenses of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Like suggestions to recommit with instructions were made by Mr. Sener, of Virginia; Mr. McCrary, of Iowa; Mr. Duell, of New-York, and Mr. Smith, of Ohio.

Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, referring to Mr. Eldridge's intimation about Mr. Jenckes, said that, so far from the statement being true that that gentleman was the first to avail himself of the law, he did not think that he had at any time availed himself of the voluntary provisions of the act.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, another member of the Judiciary Committee, said that the real question before the House was whether there should be a Bankruptcy law or not. All the members of the Judiciary Committee had agreed that the law had many defects that needed amendment. He entirely disagreed from the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Tremain) in the statement that it would be useless for the Judiciary Committee to undertake to settle the amendments. So far as any discussion had been had on the particulars wherein it needed amendment, the committee was entirely agreed. He did not despair at all if the bill were recommitted that the committee would concur in amendments that would be satisfactory to the whole country.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, another member of the Judiciary Committee, said that he had not given his assent to the intermediate sections of the bill. He had assented to a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law, saving pending rights and cases. It might be that those intermediate sections did no more than that, although his impression was otherwise. He had constitutional doubts of one of them, and he was not entirely satisfied with the others. He trusted, therefore, that his colleague (Mr. Tremain) would allow a motion to strike out all but the first section, which repealed the Bankruptcy law, and the seventh section, which was equivalent to the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Kasson.)

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the debate with remarks in support of the bill.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, then moved the previous question on the third reading of the bill.

The previous question was not seconded, by 76 to 121.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, then moved to strike out all after the first section of the bill, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 2. That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States wherein an adjudication of bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending, provided that from and after the passage of this act the fees, commissions, and charges of the officers and agents of the courts in bankruptcy cases shall be reduced to one-half of the fees, commissions, and charges heretofore allowed.

The previous question was seconded on this proposition, 120 to 25, and the amendment was agreed to without division. The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 220, nays 44. It consists of two sections, the first repealing the Bankruptcy act of the 2d of March, 1867, and all acts amendatory thereof, and the second enacting the proposition submitted by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky.

The vote of the members of the Judiciary Committee on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS—Tremain of New-York, Cessna of Pennsylvania, Ward of Illinois, Eldridge of Wisconsin, Potter of New-York, Jewett of Ohio—6.

NAYS—Butler of Massachusetts, Wilson of Indiana, Poland of Vermont, Frye of Maine, White of Alabama—5.

THE SALARY INCREASE.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, from the Select Committee on Salaries, reported back a bill, the first section of which repeals all the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, which increases the salary or compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, or of any officer or employe of the Government, except so far as relates to the Judges of the Supreme Court and to the President of the United States during his present term of office. The second section provides that hereafter the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress shall be at the rate of $5,500 per annum, and this shall be in lieu of all allowances except actual and necessary individual traveling expenses, coming to and returning from the national capital once every session, which shall be paid to every Senator, Representative, and Delegate, on the same being certified by him to the proper accounting officer. And the salary or compensation of all officers and employes of the Government, subject to the exceptions named in section 1, shall hereafter be the same as they were prior to the passage of the act of 1873. The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn, or that have been received as increased compensation, which shall or may have come into his possession by the return thereof.

Mr. Hale stated how the committee had arrived at the figures of $5,500. The aggregate mileage of both Houses last Congress was $280,924, making a yearly average of $416 80 for each member. To that was to be added the allowance for stationery, $125. That would make the salary and allowances $5,541 80. The committee had therefore fixed the total amount at $5,500.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, a member of the committee, offered an amendment providing that Senators, Representatives, and delegates of the Forty-third Congress who had received their compensation since the 4th of March, 1873, in accordance with the act of 1873, shall hereafter be paid only such equal monthly installments as shall in the aggregate make their compensation for the whole Congress equal to the amount fixed in this law.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, did not believe in the humbug of returning back pay, and he thought there was hardly a member who, in the bottom of his heart, wanted the law of last session repealed.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, facetiously offered an amendment providing for three classes of Congressmen. Class A, with $7,500 salary; class B, with $5,000, and class C, with $3,000. Members to select for themselves, at the beginning of each Congress, to which class they shall belong. He believed that the House did not intend to pass any practical measure, and he proposed to help out the House in that direction.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the reduction taking effect from the beginning of the present Congress, and declared that in his opinion the President of the United States was more responsible for the increased-salary law than any one else.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, defended his course in voting for the salary bill of March, 1873. He had been in the House for ten years, and had not now as much of the world's goods as he had when first elected, and his own case he presumed to be that of all members who had honestly attended to their duties. He believed that much of the outcry against the salary bill was owing to the fact that something had to be done by the Republican press to divert attention from the great national reproach of the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Hale, of New-York, replied to some of the points made by Mr. Eldridge, and stated the objections to the law of 1873, on which the popular condemnation rested. He claimed that those objections were well-founded, and was therefore in favor of a repeal of that law, so far as Senators and Representatives of Congress were concerned, and a restoration of the former salary with mileage. He believed that the mileage was nothing but a fair compensation for those who resided at more than the average distance from Washington.

Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, advocated the repeal, but insisted that it should be made to apply to the whole time of the present Congress. The reduced salary should begin on the 4th of March last.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Kasson called the previous question on that offered by him.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked to offer an amendment to Mr. Kasson's amendment providing further that members of Congress who were members of any Congress and who received back pay under acts passed at that Congress shall have the amount of such back pay deducted from the amount due them for this Congress. [General laughter and hand-clapping all over the House.]

Mr. Kasson refused to withdraw the previous question, and allow Mr. Butler's proposition to be offered. The House, however, refused to second the previous question, and then Mr. Butler offered his amendment to Mr. Kasson's amendment.

Pending the vote on Mr. Butler's proposition, a motion to adjourn was made and rejected. Yeas 77, nays 184.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, expressed his belief that Mr. Butler's amendment was offered for the purpose of weighing down the bill and killing it.

Mr. Butler denied it, and did not believe that Mr. Hale believed it.

The question was taken on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was rejected. Yeas 131, nays 129.

After a motion to adjourn, which was defeated by yeas 114, nays 132, the House proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Kasson, making the reduction of members' salaries take effect from the 4th of March, 1873, and it was adopted, by yeas 172, nays 77.

Without making any further progress with the measure, the House, at 6:05 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITY.

The Charity Committee of Nine held another meeting, yesterday evening, at the reception house of the Juvenile Asylum, Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue. There were present Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Joy, of Columbia College, Mr. Joseph Seligman, Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Mr. Roosevelt was appointed permanent Chairman in place of Mr. Henry Day, who found himself obliged to decline the duties of a place on the committee. No reply having been received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the subcommittee simply reported progress. Letters were read from about twenty societies, giving information and submitting reports: also letters from individuals volunteering information. The following are to be the questions embodied in form of the circular to be issued, through the press, to the various charitable organizations, asking for the details of their operations:

1. Title of society?
2. Location?
3. Names of officers?
4. Incorporated or not?
5. Object?
6. Kind of aid given?
7. If to one sex, which?
8. If both sexes?
9. Of what age?
10. Any discrimination as to nationality, religion, color?
11. How many can be accommodated in your institution?
12. How many inmates at present date?
13. How many families relieved at their homes; amount of relief given?
14. How many friendless and homeless?
15. What are your resources?
16. What are the annual receipts?
17. What are the annual expenditures?

It is hoped that the circulation of this form will result in a full return and complete registration of the operation of all the charitable institutions in the City. The State Charity Board, which has full authority to investigate all the charitable institutions, have promised the committee its support. The Secretary of the board, Dr. Chas. S. Hoyt, has already sent the committee a full set of the records of the board. There is every probability that the Board of Charities and Correction will furnish the committee with every accommodation in transacting its business. The committee will hold another meeting on Friday evening at 4 o'clock, at the same place.

A BOLD THEFT.

James Lane, alias Leahy, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Moore, of the Fifth Precinct, for attempting to steal a truck-load of goods belonging to J. C. Howe & Co., merchants, at No. 57 Worth street, and valued at several thousand dollars. It is stated by the Police that a cousin of the truck-driver was an accomplice of the accused, and in furtherance of the plan agreed upon by him and the prisoner, invited the driver into a neighboring saloon to drink with him. Unsuspicious of any evil intent on the part of his cousin, the driver entered the saloon, and during his absence Lane jumped on the truck and drove off. He was pursued and arrested by officer Moore. He was arraigned at Police Head-quarters, and after having his picture taken was locked up for examination.

THE JAMES COOK WILL CASE.

The contested will case of James Cook, which has so often been called for trial, was again brought up yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the contestant, the widow of deceased, to prove her marriage to him, and the admissions made by him that she was his wife. The case was again adjourned.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

AMONG THE DRY-GOODS STORES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

To enter A. T. Stewart & Co.'s vast retail store when they are offering special attractions, and especially when the counters are heavily laden with endless novelties and pressing temptations for holiday patrons and purchasers of Christmas presents, reminds one of the accounts of the marts of old, where, not one, but all, the merchants were wont to assemble and publicly display their goods. To give anything like a detailed description of the necessaries and luxuries lying everywhere in wild profusion in Stewart's store would be to enumerate every article of clothing and dress worn by women and children, and many that are worn by men. This present Christmas season is a most unusual one in more ways than as to weather; and visitors to Stewart's soon find out what it is. The marking down of goods has been almost unaccountable, even in articles that generally maintain their price under all circumstances; for instance, such expensive things as real Cashmere camels'-hair shawls, point lace, costly velvets, satins, &c. Among the specialties which are being offered is a splendid general run of black silks. Yesterday alone cases containing $150,000 worth were opened and displayed; fine black gros grain Lyons silks selling rapidly at from $1 50 up to $3 a yard—a reduction of 25 per cent. all round since last Christmas. Splendid silks which then cost $4 50 can now be had at $3 per yard. Some very light and delicate shades of Ponson silks for evening wear are selling at $4 50 per yard. While very handsome evening dresses are made of moiré, with broad satin stripes of the same shade of color, self-colored brocades of every hue, gaze de Chambray with narrow satin stripes, and silk grenadines with the same variation, give the loveliness of New-York ample opportunity of picking out what best becomes them. Every conceivable shade suitable for walking dresses can be had from $1 75 upward per yard; and a large line of navy blue silk poplins, formerly sold at $2, are now selling at $1 50 per yard. Among the bargains offered in dress goods are large lots of double-faced alpacas, and black cachemires, which used to sell at 75 cents, at 50 cents a yard. Camels' hair suitings, fifty inches wide and worth $1 75, at $1 a yard; and first rate all-wool serges at $1 a yard. Of made-up dresses the stock is as varied and choice as it is extensive, and many of the most costly silk ones were purchased directly under Mr. Stewart's personal supervision while in Europe. To begin with the cheaper articles. Every description of morning wrapper may be bought from $1 50 upward, costumes in black and colored worsteds and alpacas from $12, silk poplins from $40, colored striped silks (stripes still lead in the van of fashion) from $30, colored reception dresses from $50 to $300, and black silks from $45 to $500, according to richness and trimming. Of these dresses it is almost unnecessary to say that the patterns, though so varied, are in the best style. The same may be said of the silk velvet cloaks, which sell from $26 to $200. Cloth sacques and English walking jackets, in cloth or beaver, are offered from $6 upward; opera cloaks from $15 to $150, the richer ones being most elaborate in the design and execution of the embroidery. In the shawl department there is stock enough for half a dozen oriental bazaars, and to suit all purses. People of moderate means can buy a real camels'-hair striped shawl for $18, while others go as high as $275. Some of the Indian cachemires are magnificent; the general run is from $50 to $400, but there is a long row of cases filled with shawls at prices ranging from $1,000 to $3,000 each, and one more exquisite than its fellows is even priced at $5,000. Then there are striped ottomans from $3 upward; French broches from $9 50 up to $300, and embroidered polonaises at $35 and $40—braided ones at $15 each. In the fur department, seal-skin still holds sway. Sacques can be had all the way from $30 to $250. The varieties of sable, silver fox, &c., are equally cheap. Very pretty cony suits for children are to be had from $5 upward. As to the bonnets and hats, they are marvelous in construction, ranging from $5 up to $50. An enormous show-case is laden with Paris bonnets, like a pear-tree with blossoms. Plumes are gorgeous this year, all shaded and curled, and sell at all figures. There are the departments of hosiery, merino underwear, linen cuffs and collars, gloves, &c., in all of which A. T. Stewart & Co. have some special bargains to offer. Visitors, once in the store, cannot leave without making ample purchases, when such opportunities surround them, no matter how economical they may feel. A. T. Stewart & Co. are having a glorious Christmas season, with their splendid stock and low prices.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.

The miserable weather of last week kept so many holiday patrons away from the dry-goods stores that the fine weather of the past two days has brought a perfect rush of customers. None have had a fairer share than James McCreery & Co. Their store on Broadway, at the corner of Eleventh street, has been crowded, a fact not at all surprising to those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the enticing bargains which are displayed there—not to entrap the unwary, but those who know when they are really buying a cheap article. The display of black silk dress goods is fine and extensive, and at the lowest possible prices. Some black gros grain Lyons silks, known as Cachemire Victoria, are offered from $2 75 to $5; Bonnet's, with satin finish, from $3 to $10, and Guinet's and Bellon's from $1 50 upward. The demand for silks for evening wear is very active, principally in pale tints of gros grain, from $1 90 up to $6 a yard. Self-colored brocades, of a delicate hue are also much sought after by young ladies whose complexion will permit. For walking dresses, among an infinite variety, may be noticed a fine run of silks of a navy blue and also of a peculiar mahogany shade. In fancy silks, the rage for stripes is plentifully ministered to in James McCreery & Co.'s store. Nearly all fancy silks have a stripe in them, and some moirés striped on an azure ground, and narrow satin stripes on a grenadine ground, are particularly attractive and effective for evening wear. Some cases of very elegant and richly-embroidered black silk overdresses have been opened for the holidays, and some cases of moiré stripes for trimming. He near them. This week a lot of 5,000 dress patterns have been placed on sale at the remarkably low price of 12½ cents per yard, and also a lot of print dresses at $1 per dress of twelve yards. These goods have met with a large and ready sale, and no wonder. In the shawl department a very heavy reduction has been made in order to tempt Christmas purchasers. The splendid stock of real camels'-hair shawls have all been marked down to 60 cents on the dollar by Mr. McCreery in order to make this department a holiday specialty. Magnificent shawls may now be bought from $85 to $1,500, thus presenting a splendid opportunity to make a valuable present at panic prices. In furs the firm have a fine collection of seal-skin, from $70 upward, and sets of silver fox from $50 upward, besides a full line of all descriptions of fur goods. And then the lace department is rich in point lace handkerchiefs, barbes, scarfs, &c., also making most acceptable presents. Ladies visiting McCreery & Co.'s store should not fail to remember that the firm are the sole agents for the sale of the celebrated Jouvin gloves in this country. But, be it gloves, or dresses, laces, or cloaks, shawls or costumes, they will find everything in the way of dry goods at McCreery & Co.'s, and of the best material and at the lowest prices.

KINZEY'S.

It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. William Kinzey has converted his large store, at Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, and extending down Ninth street, into one vast magazine of holiday goods and toys. As for toys, it is safe to say that no man could well do more to make the little ones open their eyes and mouths with delight and wonder. With the holiday decorations and the innumerable articles suspended from the ceiling, the brilliant lights, and thronging crowd of ladies and children, the scene as the evening comes on is almost bewildering. So great, indeed, is the rush of Mr. Kinzey's little and big patrons that he has been compelled to keep the store open till 10 o'clock at night, an arrangement which will be continued till the holidays are over. What to buy must be the perplexing trouble entering Kinzey's store. There are dolls that walk, dolls that cry, and others that go to sleep and wake up very naturally; dolls of china, dolls of wax, dolls of all nationalities, creeds, and colors. For noisy boys there are drums, trumpets, banjos, guns, swords, whips; and in this department any one can avenge himself on his adversary by escorting that adversary's young hopeful, dollar in hand to an investment that will be a treasure to him but a torture to his papa. As for Noah's arks, farm-yards, &c., one has to step over acres of them to get about at all, while whole flocks of sheep bleat at the pressure of a spring, dogs bark, lions roar, and the purchaser goes home happy. For the ladies Mr. Kinzey has a marvelous display of ribbons in all the colors of the rainbow, silk neck-ties, and silk sashes, the latter from $1 upward. Lace handkerchiefs, cuffs, and collars of all manufactures and descriptions are selling at panic prices, and hem-stitched and initial embroidered handkerchiefs are almost given away—at least, they are sold as low as 11 cents and 12½ cents respectively. Fancy linen collars at 3 cents apiece, and cuffs at 10 cents a pair! Then Mr. Kinzey is offering 160,000 yards of rich gros grain bonnet and sash ribbons at 50 cents on the dollar, and a large stock of flowers and feathers at closing-out prices, and bonnet velvets at from 75 cents upward. The panic has brought down the price of gloves to an almost incredibly low figure—French cloth or one-button kid gloves to twenty-five cents a pair. And then, in the fancy goods department, there is a varied and extensive stock of perfumery, soaps, powders, and other condiments specially known to ladies. And, by way of ornaments, ear-rings, belts, buckles, necklaces, chains, bags, porte-monnaies; an elegant assortment of work-boxes, reticules, &c., in leather; writing desks, albums, musical boxes, Parian and bisque vases, and a large collection of beautiful Swiss carvings; the whole may be viewed through a telescope, purchasable on the premises. Mr. Kinzey has again demonstrated his ability as a caterer for holiday patrons. The best proof of this is that his store is crowded.

MEARES.

Mr. Richard Meares, of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, has an extensive and complete assortment of holiday goods on show, all purchased with a view to supplying the wants of persons purchasing for the holidays, strangers visiting the City, families, boarding-house keepers, &c. Among the useful goods may be mentioned a large lot of splendid black dress silks, at prices ranging from $1 to $1 35, and a superior article at from $1 75 to $3 25. A general run of dress goods, in all colors and at a great reduction from former prices, is also offered. In another department is a varied selection of fine French flowers and millinery goods, bonnet and trimming velvets, guipure, yak and point appliqué laces, handkerchiefs, and embroidered linen sets. The gentlemen's outfitting department is replete with everything in that line, while the collection of toys, dolls, and fancy articles gives ample scope for choosing precisely what is wanted.

M. REIMANN & CO.

In uniting excellence of material with low prices, M. Reimann & Co., of No. 25 Union square, corner of Fifteenth street, have organized a very high classed holiday display of dry goods. A special sale has been going on in their store since the 8th inst., but it is since the fine weather put in an appearance that the great rush of holiday purchasers has taken place. For these holiday sales Reimann & Co. have opened a large lot of Bonnet, Ponson, Guinet, and Bellon gros grain Lyons silks which they are selling from $1 up to $5 a yard. Fancy silks in all colors are sold as low as seventy-five cents a yard in order to attract purchasers. In the costume department there are hundreds of imported Parisian suits in silk and poplin and stuffs which are selling at from $12 each and upward. English walking jackets of first-rate material and pretty patterns can be bought as low as $6; for those whose means enable them to pay higher prices there is ample choice. In the cloak department are some black silks very heavily trimmed in velvet cross-bars. These are made up in Paris, and sell as high as $150. There is a varied assortment of ladies' French undergarments, and hosiery and merino underwear for both ladies and gentlemen. In the lace department there are point lace collars, barbes, pocket handkerchiefs, &c., in profusion, and a full run of general laces, especially of black-thread lace. In this department are some curtains, bedspreads, &c., made of guipure on a satin ground, which are very elaborate, and some point appliqué tidies for chairs at the absurdly low price of twelve cents each. Altogether, Reimann & Co. have a very excellent holiday display, well worthy the patronage which it is evidently receiving.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

The well-known house of Le Boutillier Brothers, at No. 48 East Fourteenth street, Union square, have taken advantage of the holidays to offer to their customers and the public at large the whole of their extensive stock of dry goods at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below last year. The specialties of this house include silk, Irish poplin, and merino dress goods of all grades, cashmeres, camels' hair, empress cloth, serges, mohairs, &c. They have, also, an important stock of linen and cambric goods, Hamburg edgings, fancy work, Paris underwear for ladies and children, ladies' ties, handkerchiefs, &c. Here are a variety of things suitable for holiday purchases and presents, and at the store of Le Boutillier Brothers only the best can be bought, no matter how cheap the article.

SHEPPARD KNAPP.

Having purchased the entire stock of upholstery goods of an importing-house Sheppard Knapp, of Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth avenue, is now offering it at retail at about one-half its value. Among other things are Nottingham lace curtains from $2 per pair upward; plain, striped, and figured reps, damasks, satines, cretonnes, and chintzes. There is, too, every variety of fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, in all colors, for trimming. This large accession to Mr. Knapp's ordinary stock, including carpets, oil-cloths, and druggets, gives him the opportunity of making a very successful bid for the Christmas patronage of the public.

BLOOM'S.

The east side of the City will have ample opportunity of laying out their money to advantage at Bloom's, No. 338 Bowery. In addition to a full and general run of laces and linings, Mr. Bloom is offering unusual temptations to his numerous patrons in collars, sleeves, barbes, ruches, &c., lace Marie Antoinette capes, Roman sashes, bridal veils, feathers, bonnet trimmings and velvets, and cloak velvets. The prices have been lowered to suit the exigencies of the times and to a scale at which all will be able to purchase something.

CHENEY BROTHERS.

Messrs. Cheney Brothers have a large and high-classed assortment of black and colored gros grain silks on sale at the retail stores of Lord & Taylor. It comprises all new and desirable colorings, and has been specially selected for the retail trade. Holiday purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY.

These gentlemen are offering all their fine stock of carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, &c., at holiday prices. Housekeepers will do well to call in at the stores at No. 336 Broadway and No. 221 Sixth avenue, and see for themselves. The Crossleys are offering English body Brussels and English tapestry Brussels at $1 30 and $1 respectively.

E. A. MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison, of No. 827 Broadway, has an excellent assortment of real laces, initial handkerchiefs, fancy goods, albums, desks, inkstands, &c., which he is offering at holiday prices to all comers who wish to make presents to themselves or friends.

KOCH'S.

Mr. Koch, of Bleecker street, corner of Carmine, is offering extraordinary bargains in blankets, comforters, and housekeeping linen. People must not forget that we have the Winter still before us.

BENNETT WILLIAMS.

At No. 773 Broadway Mr. Williams has on show at a great reduction in prices, a varied assortment of point appliqué, Valenciennes, guipure, yak, point gaze, and other laces.

THE POPULAR CARPET STORE.

Great bargains in carpets, mats, rugs, druggets, curtains, cornices, paper-hangings, oil-cloths, &c., are offered at the Popular Carpet Store, No. 123 Bowery, near Grand street.

IMPORTERS' COMBINATION.

This novel association is attracting large crowds to the store, No. 537 Broadway, where $500,000 worth of fancy holiday goods are on sale.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth presiding, Robert Ward, of No. 670 Eighth avenue, charged Henry Simpson of robbing him of $200 in national bank-note currency on the 25th of August, 1870. On that day Ward drew $200 from the Franklin Savings Bank, being accompanied to the bank by Simpson. They took an Eighth avenue car and started down town. When they arrived near Leroy street Simpson told Ward that he would have to leave him, as he had promised to meet a friend. By the time the car had gone one block Ward missed his money, and immediately started in pursuit of Simpson, following him to a house on Leroy street, which he entered. Ward also entered the house, but the passage-way led to Carmine street, by which means, it is believed, Simpson escaped. Ward never saw Simpson after that till last Monday night, when he had him arrested. It is said that Simpson has been absent from the State all the time. Simpson was committed for examination.... Edward Miller, aged twenty-nine, of No. 65 Carmine street; Wm. B. St. John, aged twenty-three, of No. 3 Depau row; Michael Gloers, aged twenty-three, of No. 88 Varick street; James Roberts, aged forty-nine, of No. 141 South Fifth avenue; Chas. Leveler, aged thirty-three, of No. 151 Thompson street, and Chas. Wood, aged thirty-four, of Jersey City, were committed for examination, charged by Officer Maloney, of the Eighth Precinct, with dealing in lottery policies....Samuel Watson, aged fifty-six, of No. 87 Christopher street; Chas. Mitchell, aged forty-six, of No. 9 Sullivan street, and John Bailey, aged sixty-three, of No. 400 Greenwich street, were committed in $500 each, for dealing in lottery policies, the complainants being Officers Seaman, Browning, and Martin, of the Eighth Precinct....Eliza Sylvester, aged sixteen, of No. 68 Crosby street, was committed, in default of $300 bail, for stealing several articles of clothing valued at $6, from Louisa Smith, of No. 168 Wooster street....James Roy, age twenty-five, of No. 198 Prince street, was committed, in default of $300 bail, for assaulting George Thomas, of No. 537 Broome street.... At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Flammer presiding, Robert Bracken was committed, in default of $300 bail, for robbing the money-drawer of Hannah Simon, of No. 380 East Tenth street. An accomplice, named Haggerty, escaped, he having held the door of the store to keep the bell from ringing, while Bracken robbed the drawer....Rose Lynch was committed, in default of $300, for stealing a gold ring, valued at $10, from James McClain, who resides at the corner of Houston and Hudson streets.... Gustave Stuckman was arraigned for assaulting Eliza Fritz, of No. 296 East Twelfth street. He was bailed in $300 by Wm. Hartwig, of No. 50 Avenue A....Wm. Cleary was committed in default of $300 bail for stealing a bundle of feed-bags from Julius Dickerson, of Pier No. 37 East River.... Thomas Wynn was charged by Officer Carroll, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with assaulting him with a stone. He was bailed in $300 by Michael F. Wynn, of No. 61 Dupont street, Greenpoint.

A FOURTH WARD DESPERADO CONVICTED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, John Gribben, bartender in a low oyster saloon, kept by John Finnigan, at the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets, was placed on trial, charged with assaulting Thos. Owens, with intent to kill. The evidence went to show that on the night of the 5th November Owens and some four or five others went into Finnigan's saloon and had something to drink. After leaving the saloon the men were followed by Gribben, who demanded payment for some drink from Owens. The latter denied the debt, whereupon Gribben struck him with an iron bar. Owens determined to ascertain the cause of the assault, and was returning to the saloon with that object, when he was confronted by Gribben, who struck him on the leg with a huge ax, penetrating the bone, and inflicting a wound from the effects of which he was still confined to Bellevue Hospital. The complainant, who moves on crutches, had to be assisted to the witness-stand. The prisoner contended that he had been attacked by Owens and his companions, who beat him and split his lip, and had only acted in self-defense. This theory was entirely upset by the adroit cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who elicited from the prisoner, in addition, the information that he had been sent to the Kings County Penitentiary for three years, under the name of Fitzpatrick, for uttering a counterfeit $20 note. Gribben was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The semi-annual reception of Grammar School No. 13, in East Houston street, was held yesterday. Before the hour appointed for the exercises, the building was thronged with the parents and friends of the pupils. Mayor Havemeyer, Superintendent Kiddle, and other officers of the Board of Education were present. After presenting the usual certificates of merit to the advanced pupils, Mayor Havemeyer delivered the following address:

MY DEAR CHILDREN: I am glad to visit you, although I have made some sacrifice to do so, and the more so as I see so many smiling and happy faces before me. But I confess I am always affected to look upon so large an assemblage of children, when, from the experience of life I have had, I think of the possibilities of their future. Now, my dear children, in the advantages the people of this City have afforded you in securing a good education—provided you choose to improve these advantages—they have evinced a desire to fit you for usefulness and good citizenship, and the return they expect you to make is, to show your appreciation of their kindness by a strict attention to your duties and by proficiency in your studies; it is only in this way you can repay them, and fit yourselves to fight the battle of life which is before you. Now, learning or education, like a good many other things in this world, is very valuable only as it is used in promoting the comfort and happiness of others. You may be as wise as Solomon, and as learned as Solon, but unless the world is better for your learning and wisdom you will have spent your time here to no purpose. To be useful to your race you must connect yourselves with some pursuit or occupation, which, while they may be serviceable to yourselves, will likewise be useful to the public. You must not underrate labor, and I know you will not do so when you remember that Kaiser William, now Emperor of Germany, was a carpenter before he became an Emperor. Now, you remember Kaiser William from the fame he acquired by his recent victories in France. Now, the French had, before this, always been successful in their wars, and relied upon an easy conquest of the carpenter Emperor, but they were commanded by a wily politician who spent the earlier part of his life in getting office, and the latter part in maintaining it, and, like all politicians, came to grief at last. And Solon's laws, which were very stringent in exacting filial duties, excused any man from supporting his father in his old age if he failed to give his son a trade. Labor is at the bottom of all wealth, and, in my judgment, of all respectability, and when it is exercised in connection with a cultivated intellect, you possess an accomplishment which will be appreciated wherever you may be, and in whatever part of the world you may cast your lot. The man that does something—that produces something—is the man that is valuable, and whatever may be the estimate put on the working man by the silly among us, he will always be recognized as a man among men, and be entitled in all societies to the most respectful consideration. Now, boys, learn all you can while you have faithful and competent teachers to instruct you, and when you go from here connect yourselves with work of some kind, each in the line of his qualification and preferences, and you will find yourselves armed with a power that will enable you to overcome every obstacle in your pathway, to rise superior to all the common misfortunes and accidents of humanity, and to conquer a position in the society in which you move which is denied to those who have no hands to obey or execute the commands or suggestions of the brain.

The Mayor's remarks were received with applause. Other addresses were made, after which the assemblage dispersed.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Shipman presiding, the trial of the suit brought by Mrs. Mary E. De Camp against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company was commenced. The facts upon which the action is based are as follows: It appears that John H. De Camp, the husband (now deceased) of the plaintiff, effected a policy of life insurance in the above-named company on June 6, 1869, upon his own life for $10,000, and that he died on the 24th of the same month, of which notice was sent to the defendants, who have refused to pay the claim, on the ground, as they allege, that the policy was never fully executed, as no premium had been paid, and further, that deceased was guilty of fraud in stating that he was of temperate habits at the time he made application for the policy. Counsel for the plaintiff in his opening address stated that the deceased had for several days previous to his death been under great nervous excitement, and had several times drank liquor, besides taking an opiate to quiet his nerves, and that on one occasion he took a quantity of opium, the effect of which was to cause considerable alarm to his family. On the 22d of June, 1869, Mr. De Camp took an overdose of opium, and Drs. John G. Johnson and Budden, of Brooklyn, were called in, and after a time succeeded in rousing him, but he afterward died on the 24th. The cause of death, as set forth in the certificate, was nervous prostration. Counsel then alluded to the proceedings held before the Coroner, at which no question of suicide was ever raised. He contended that the policy had been properly and legally executed by an agent of the company, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount insured. Mr. Charles C. Lathrop, formerly the Vice President of the company, and who was in office at the time the policy was made out, was the first witness called. He remembered the application being made for a policy of $10,000 upon the life of deceased, which came through a Mr. Colton. The policy was made out and handed to Colton, who had, he said, never before or since acted as agent for the company, with instructions to him not to deliver it until he collected the premium and had paid it to the company or its agent. The policy was put in evidence, and several clauses of its conditions were read, one being to the effect that it shall be forfeited if the assured shall give way to intemperate habits.

Mr. E. R. Robinson, of counsel for defendant, presented a number of letters to witness, which he admitted to be copies of some sent to Mr. Colton, the alleged agent, by which he was instructed, in the first place, not to deliver the policy until the premium was paid, and afterward to return it to the company, but which he failed to do. Counsel stated that his line of proof would be that the policy was obtained by the plaintiff by collusion with Colton. The cross-examination of witness was then continued, during which he swore that Colton had only acted as agent for the company in this one transaction, and that he had, on his first introduction to the defendants, represented himself as an agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and had repeatedly been ordered not to deliver the policy until the premium had been paid. Counsel claimed that Colton had never been the agent of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. De Camp, the plaintiff, was then called to the stand, and was examined and cross-examined at considerable length. She testified to the fact that Colton handed the policy to her husband about the 10th of June, 1869, and that on the 14th her husband, in her presence, paid him $250, the amount of the premium, at the request of Colton, who said it was "all right." She said she afterward gave it to Colton for safe keeping, together with other papers. He had been a friend of her husband for some years. Counsel for plaintiff here rested their case, and Mr. Robinson, for defendants, proceeded to make his opening for the defense, after which the court adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, James McLaughlin and Henry Meyer pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months....Eugene Wilson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....A lad named Michael Gaffney, one of a gang of juvenile offenders charged with a burglary on the premises of Herman Meerase, at No. 239 West Fourth street, on the 26th of October, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Michael McNamee, charged with the robbery of $20 from Edward Murphy, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for ten years.

POLICE NOTES.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed the complaints which had been made against Messrs. Horton and Sutton, the Examining Engineers of the Sanitary Company....Roundsman Morris, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was dismissed the force. This officer was charged with having connived at or been concerned in a burglary at the residence of a Mr. Gardner, in West Fiftieth street, in March last. This charge was not proven, but the Roundsman was dismissed for not having reported Patrolman St. John for leaving his post and going to a ball on the night in question....Capt. Lowery, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, asked for and obtained permission to receive a gold shield as a present from a number of merchants in the lower portion of the City.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, 57, amounting to $54,431 56. Pay-rolls—Number of warrants, 3, amounting to $423 50. Total, $54,855. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $24,629 20; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $15,253 31; collection of assessments and interest, $2,578 38; market rents and fees, $1,247 60; water rents, $1,342 95; licenses, Mayor's Office, $197 75; fees and fines, District Courts, $123 50. Total, $45,566 69.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 17: Nos. 180, 162, 153, 148, 163, 166, 167, 169, 90, 150.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Ingraham, J.—2, Platt vs. Hadell; 6, Barker vs. Harris; 12, Moseback vs. Mathes et al.; 20, Curtis vs. Sands et al.; 34, Hawkins et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 59, Advance et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 70, Morrell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 86, In the matter, &c., Schenck; 90, Atterlee vs. Lent et al.; 91, [illegible] et al. vs. Houghtaling.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Barbour, J.—Regular Term—557, Barns et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 906, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 979, [illegible] et al. vs. Schmale; 463, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Geissman; 1073, Morosetti vs. Newlan; 1897, Kesch vs. Murray et al.; 3781, Loverich vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1811, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1812, Crogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1813, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 7[illegible], Steward vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 11, Adler et al. vs. Elmore et al.; 789, Wardenburgh vs. Barto; 1032, Herrian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 445, Taylor vs. Eastman; 541, Potter, Executor, vs. Bergaul et al.; 880, [illegible] et al. vs. Wolfhouck et al.; 323½, Bigney vs. Hintermeister.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term.—872, Chatham National Bank vs. ——; 550, McGuire vs. Farley; 428½, Cochrage vs. Ferris; 1576, Bentley vs. Weis; 1630, Opdyke et al. vs. Freedy; 2996, Eschbach vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3040½, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3043½, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 274, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 3181, Selding vs. Bayley; 872, Morris vs. Storer; 1872, Day vs. Potter; 1874, Day vs. Roberts; 1876, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Telegraph Company; 3258, Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 224, Murray vs. Harris et al.; 1180, East Alabama and Central Railroad Company vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 1416, Frist et al. vs. White et al.; 1434, Kalbfleisch et al. vs. Thompson et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Demurrers.—8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad; 18, Walker's executors vs. Shoemaker. Issues of law and fact.—163, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel et al.; 215, Jefferson Gas Company vs. Erie Railroad Company; 217, Bininger vs. Bininger et al.; 143, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Bonington vs. Donington et al.; 165, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 146, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 168, Clark vs. Islestrom et al.; 179, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benefit Association vs. St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 194, Catlin, Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 33, Terry vs. Hubbard; 81, State of Tennessee vs. Dorton; 171, Croker vs. Thompson et al.; 181, Dickie vs. Dick; 223, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 216, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 229, Connors vs. Paterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 232, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executor; 17, Bronson vs. Brogans et al.; 22, Bitter vs. Boody; 36, In the matter, &c., Schell; 55, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executor; 56, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 75, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassidy et al. vs. Schedel et al.; 178, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 190, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 191, Wood vs. Early et al.; 192, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 202, Gusthal vs. Ill[illegible] et al.; 37, —— vs. ——; 68, —— vs. ——; 128, —— vs. ——; 153, —— vs. ——; 175, —— vs. ——; 195, —— vs. ——; 220, —— vs. ——; 2[illegible], —— vs. ——. (Note.—Calling of issues of law and fact will be commenced at 302.)

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 491, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 423, Knapp et al. vs. Altmayer et al.; 723, Hart vs. White; 555½, Stover vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin et al. vs. Hirsch; 251, Gadsend vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 811, Mallory et al. vs. Rodde; 813, Butterfield vs. Rodde; 815, [illegible] vs. Rodde; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 621, Kenny, Receiver, vs. Roche; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 651, Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.; 683, Mason vs. The Roosevelt Hospital; 829, Wilson vs. Meyer; 805, Mendleson et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagener vs. Boecock; 1031, McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell; 1234, Laddington et al. vs. Miller; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 812, Malloney et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, [illegible] vs. Koehler; 48, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 6[illegible], Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Nos. 3620, 3606, 3607, 2495, 3030, 2459, 1912, 2449, 2513, 2436, 2261, 789, 1717, 1718, 1997, 2378.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3507, Bennett vs. Scott; 2428, Byrne vs. Hall; 2840, Commins vs. Goff; 2975, Robinson vs. Michael et al.; 3029, Gross vs. McCoffie; 3047, Halsey vs. Klenpin; 2823, Thompson vs. Cummings; 3390, Hecht vs. Dettrich; 3481, Unger vs. Rosenthal; 3371, Marquand vs. Elliot; 2955, Goldstein et al. vs. Balham; 3041, Myer vs. Jacoby et al.; 3769, Sanchez vs. Casey; 2909, Haywood et al. vs. Weiner; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Milbacht; 3621, Durye vs. Blanchard; 3739, [illegible] vs. Brassant; 3777, Ohl vs. Spelhan; 3698, Woodruff vs. Sarner et al.; 2232, Reeves vs. Daly; 3627, Langwasser vs. Barhardt; 3797, Silberberg vs. Mississippi Valley Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3402, Oakes vs. Clayton; 3520, Bergman vs. Werner et al.; 3304, Meyer et al. vs. Fox; 3758, Veith vs. Wagner; 3647, Chadbourne vs. Delaware and Lackawana Railroad; 3042, Mode vs. Hayman; 3062, Mehrbach vs. Kiel; 3104, Townsend vs. Norton et al.; 3106, Mousell vs. Barton et al.; 3760, Bryer vs. Rose et al.; 3724, Frank et al. vs. Robourstein et al.; 3250, Cadwell vs. Wasser et al.; 2313, Auten vs. Ferris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Benson, robbery; Thomas McBride, Christopher Gallagher, felonious assault and battery; John Simpson, felonious assault and battery; Charles Westgate, felonious assault and battery; Fannie Alexander, felonious assault and battery; James Allen, George Barclay, burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen goods; Martin Shaffer, larceny, receiving stolen goods; Bridget Brown, grand larceny; George Flynn, grand larceny; William Kerr, grand larceny; Henry Lennox, larceny from the person; James Callahan, larceny from the person; Peter Gorman, assault with intent to steal.

DECISIONS

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The following decisions were rendered to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Schepeler vs. Barr; Braisted vs. The South-side Railroad Company of Long Island; McMaster vs. The President of the Insurance Company of North America; Price vs. Price; Claflin vs. Fishler; Merrill vs. Grell; Van Tuyl vs. The Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Silver vs. Bowne; Roberts vs. Roberts; Johnson vs. Oppenheim; Mardon vs. Jones; Ackerman vs. Tilliston.

Judgment affirmed with costs of both parties to be paid out of the estate—Norton vs. Norton.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Mason vs. Scott.

Order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term, denying the application, modified by denying the motion without prejudice and without costs to either party—The People ex rel. Dolan vs. Lane.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs—Crane vs. Baudwine.

Order of General Term reversed, and judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs—The Atlantic National Bank vs. Franklin; Thornton vs. Dutemeith.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Woodruff delivered the following decisions yesterday on appeal in admiralty:

Manhattan Berwin vs. Steam-ship Matanzas; judgment of the Court below affirmed; libelants to have a decree for the amount awarded with costs.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. Brig Belle, her tackle, &c.; judgment of the court below affirmed, it being held that the collision was wholly due to those engaged in the navigation of the Belle; the libelants must have a decree accordingly with costs of the appeal.

William Ives et al. vs. Steam-ship Hammonia, her engines, tackle, &c.; judgement of court below affirmed; libelant must have a decree for the amount awarded by District Court, with interest and costs.

John W. Avery et al. vs. schooner Wanata, her tackle, &c.; judgment of District Court affirmed; libelants must have a decree for the amount awarded by the court below, with interests and costs of appeal.

Abraham Walters et al. vs. Steam-boat W. C. Redfield, her engines, tackle, &c.; judgment of court below affirmed; libel must be dismissed in accordance therewith, and with costs of the claimants in both courts.

Edward Hewitt, Appellee, vs. Steam Ferry-boat Lydia; the Judge holds that the opinion that the conclusion of the court below in regard to the ferry-boat was correct; the libelant, therefore, to have a decree in this court for the amount found due as the contribution of the ferry-boat to the damages sustained by the two vessels, with costs of appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Boylan vs. Boehm et al.; motion granted.
Devlin vs. Howe et al.; motion denied.
Boeklen vs. Hardenburgh; order vacating judgment.
Falkenan et al. vs. Fargo, President; order granting an extra allowance of $100 to defendant.
The Republic of Peru vs. White; order continuing injunction.
Huff vs. Huff; order of reference.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Patterson vs. Stettaner; order of reference.
Kavanagh vs. Decker; judgment granted.
Westcott's Type-setting Company vs. New-York Type and Electrotyping Company; undertaking approved.
In the matter, &c., Kitchen; petition granted.
Campbell vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company; memorandum for counsel.
Wyman vs. Conover et al.; judgment granted.
Friedman vs. Ripper; let an order be submitted with this application.
Underhill vs. Thain; order granted.
Arostega vs. Antiguedad; motion granted, &c.
Chesterman vs. England; report confirmed, &c.
In the matter, &c., Farris; report confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Brady.

Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Dodge; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Bruff vs. Security Insurance Company; petition granted.
Lyde vs. Sheridan; motion granted.
Duncan vs. Welsh; order to compute granted.
Inness vs. Inness; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.
Adler vs. Seligman; motion for reference granted.
Underhill vs. Thain; order granted.
Platt vs. Covert; Chamberlain's certificate wanted.
Oriental Savings Bank vs. Griffith et al. (two cases;) order granted.
Treadway vs. Treadway; memorandum for counsel.
Barbarossa vs. Lapaugh; judgment granted.

A SWINDLER FOILED.

An audacious attempt was made to swindle the village bank of Flushing, Long Island, a few days ago. A prepossessing young man, calling himself W. H. Clarkson, entered the bank and presented to the Cashier a letter of introduction purporting to be from Messrs. C. G. Gunther & Co., of this City, and a certified check for $2,000 upon the National Park Bank, bearing the signature of that firm. As the young man appeared very anxious to draw about $2,000 of the money in greenbacks at the time of depositing, a suspicion arose in the mind of the Cashier that all was not right, and he suggested the propriety of telegraphing to New-York before paying out the money. On this the young man suddenly found that he had brought the wrong documents, and proposed to return to this City to procure the right ones. He has not since been heard of.

THE STEAM-SHIP GREECE.

The steam-ship Greece, of the National Line, which grounded in the harbor on Saturday, was lying at her dock at Pier No. 45 North River, last evening. The Superintendent of the line stated that she would sail to-day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, not having sustained the least damage by the accident.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW FRENCH DICTIONARY.

THE BONA-FIDE POCKET DICTIONARY. French-English and English-French. By JOHN BELLOWS, London. New-York: BRENTANO, No. 33 Union Square; SCRIBNER & Co., Broadway.

One of the most useful and perhaps the most arduous of literary undertakings is the compilation of a good dictionary. It involves a labor for the performance of which a Benedictine spirit of patience and self-abnegation is necessary. Scholars who have given some attention to it, either from professional necessities or through taste, know what it is; but few men as yet have been found equal to the task. The science of words is an intricate, bewildering labyrinth. Words are legion, every one of which has a definite meaning, but they are living signs, liable to changes and modifications. To explain them precisely, or follow them through their variations and in the different relations in which they may be used, is an excercise of the most subtle and keen-sighted faculties. It is not sufficient to canvass the classics, to compare texts, to draw from books of references. Besides the books extant having authority on linguistic matters, and which may be advantageously consulted, there is that which gives to words their actual value in society—usage, more sovereign than academic decisions. What it coins and authorizes is of vital importance to the student of modern languages. He cannot do without it, and it is one of the first obligations of the lexicographer to provide him with it, no matter how difficult the task. This the author of the Pocket Dictionary, which we propose to introduce to the reader, seems to have well understood and fairly endeavored to carry out.

Few of the pocket dictionaries published heretofore, if any at all, realize the idea implied by the name. No ordinary pocket could conveniently hold one of them, nor would any of them render the looked-for services. They all fall short of the use for which they were designed; they are either too bulky to be commodiously carried about, or too incomplete to be consulted with advantage under the daily circumstances of social, commercial, or professional life. To make an exact vocabulary, which will contain all the words and phrases necessary in familiar conversation, social intercourse, and business relations, and to present it in a form suitable, handy, and attractive, is a problem beset with no small difficulties. It requires considerable ingenuity, practical and mechanical skill, a thorough knowledge of the student's wants, a philologist's experteness and accuracy, to overcome these difficulties. Mr. Bellows and the gentlemen who assisted him in his work united these requisite qualities; and we venture to say that the pocket dictionary with which they favor the public is destined to supersede all others by the merits it combines in an unsurpassed degree, and which answer to nearly all the conditions of practical usefulness, excellence, and success.

The first of these merits is compactness. It is indispensable in a book that should not take up much more room than a pocket-book, and be as easily carried as an ordinary cigar-case. Mr. Bellows' dictionary realizes almost this ideal. In fact, the first thing by which it catches the eye, by which it strikes and pleases, is its diminutive size. The author aimed at and succeeded in getting the maximum matter in the minimum space. This little volume is three-fourths of an inch thick; it measures four inches and a quarter by two inches and three-quarters, and weighs only a little above four ounces. Notwithstanding these small dimensions, it contains over 340,000 words.

Among the various means employed to secure such a condensation the most noticeable is the size of the type. It has been expressely cast by Miller & Richard, of Edinburgh, and is the smallest ever used in Great Britain, being two sizes less than "Diamond," in which the smallest pocket Testaments are printed. It might have been feared that such a reduction could only be obtained at the expense of legibility, and that the perusal of such a print must be the occasion of a dangerous strain on the optic nerves. This, however, is not likely to be the case, since a dictionary is not intended for continuous reading, but only for occasional reference. Such is the neatness and clearness of the type that, unless the sight be naturally weak, there will be found no difficulty in reading it. It is a prodigy of typographic art, a real gem of its kind, whose value is further enhanced by a beautiful thin, though firm, buff-toned paper, which has also been expressly manufactured to order by Larochie, Joubert et Cie, of Angoulême, France, who are known all over Europe for their manufacture of paper.

Nor is this little dictionary remarkable only for the superiority of its mechanical workmanship; in every respect there is an effort made toward securing all sorts of advantages and improvements. In other dictionaries of this kind, it has been a general custom to divide the volume in two parts, one containing the French-English, the other the English-French. This arrangement often exposes the student to open the book in the wrong place, when in haste, and thus unnecessarily to lose time and patience. To avoid this Mr. Bellows places the two lingual divisions on the same page, so that one alphabetical arrangement does for both, the French-English occupying the upper half of the page, the English-French the lower. This enabled him at the same time to save a good deal of space by giving only once in the French part, words which are identical in both languages. A further advantage is that in case of words which are similar in spelling, but not in meaning, the reader can glance at both, and get a knowledge of distinctions and comparative value, which he often would forego had he to turn to another part of the book.

Another novelty is the manner which the author devised to distinguish the different genders, very conspicuously, for the student. Instead of placing, according to traditional method, the letter *m* after masculine, and the letter *f* after feminine nouns, he has had all masculine nouns printed in ordinary capitals, and the feminine in *italics*. A cursory glance not only gives the word, but also its gender, and in a way which is likely to impress it more vividly on the reader's eye and memory.

The same ingenuity characterizes the arrangement throughout. It generally contrives to unite a saving of space with a mechanism the reader can easily get used to, and which is not unlikely to help him in remembering peculiarities of spelling or pronunciation. A point after GN. or LL. indicates that these letters are liquid. Thus we find on page 248 IGN. OMINIE to be pronounced inomiaie, and a few lines above the word igné, which is pronounced igné. These and many other directions and hints, given throughout the book to aid pronunciation, make it, for both English and French students, an excellent pronouncing dictionary.

When we next consider it as a mere collection of words and idiomatic expressions, rendered from one tongue into another, it compares most favorably, not only with any so-called pocket dictionary, but with much larger ones. The author has undeniably taken great care in getting for each word the best translation possible, and in giving a very clear and practical selection of the familiar and idiomatic forms in which the word is used. He has availed himself of the privilege to borrow from other dictionaries what could be of service to him—here a variety of words and phrases most needed by travelers, there a collection of nautical and mechanical words, there again technical and special terms, such as belong to the various trades and professions. For a number of words and sentences employed in ordinary conversation, and found in no previous dictionary, he is indebted to the brothers Beljame, of Paris, who took charge of the revision and correction of the whole work as it went through the press, and to whose conscientious scholarship and skill it will in some measure owe its success.

As an instance of the exhaustive manner in which the different acceptations of a word are treated, we take at random the French word "*chat*" and the English "shop." *Chat, chatte*; cat, puss. *Acheter chat en poche*, to buy a pig in a poke. *Appeler un chat un chat*, to call a spade a spade. *Pas un chat*, not a soul. *Petit chat*, kitten. (*En anglais on se sert généralement du féminin.* In French the cat is usually spoken of in the masculine.)

Shop, *boutique*, (large) *magasin*. Workshop is either translated *atelier*, or by a technical term, as fitting-up-shop, *ajustage*. Lathe shop, *tournerie*. At a baker's shop, *chez un boulanger*. China shop, *magasin de porcelaine*. To talk shop, *parler boutique*. Shop boy, *garçon de boutique*. Shop-keeper, *marchand*, (small) *boutiquier*. Old shop, *garde-magasin*. Shop-lifter, *voleur à l'étalage*. Shop-man, (plural men,) *commis de magasin*. Shop-woman, (plural women,) *demoiselle de boutique*. To go shopping, *aller faire des emplettes*. To be fond of shopping, *aimer à courir les magasins*.

For words which can seldom be translated literally, but have to be rendered into phrases of equivalent character, the word "humbug" may stand as a pretty good illustration.

Humbug, (fam.,) *blagueur, farceur*, (quack,) *charlatan, banquiste*, (stuff,) *blague*. That's all humbug, *tout cela est de la blague*. He talked a humbugged me out of twenty francs, *il m'a carotté vingt francs*. He's trying to humbug me into it, *il essaie de nous mettre dedans*. Barnum is the prince of humbugs, *Barnum est le prince de la blague*. There is a good deal of humbugging little concern, *une affaire de deux sous*.

A number of words apparently common and trivial have received a share of attention which might almost seem out of proportion. This, however, is well bestowed, as these words form a considerable element of every-day speech, and a frequent occasion of every-day blunders. Thus the French verb "tenir" has 82 lines of definitions and examples, the English noun "way" 121 lines, and so on.

There are many other striking features and advantages about the book which we have not time now to dwell upon. We must, however, not omit to mention the classified index of French verbs arranged in seventy tables. Each of them is distinctly numbered, and every irregular verb in the body of the dictionary has affixed to it the number of the table which conjugates it. On turning to that, a clear conjugation of all the persons through seven tenses and moods lies before the student. This is to him a valuable aid toward mastering the most important and the most difficult part of the study of the French language. Another convenience will be found in the table of comparative values of money, measures, and so on. By its means, a little practice will enable the reader not only to find the meaning of a word relating to these from one tongue to the other, but at the same time to convert a given value in French into its exact equivalent in English, and *vice versa*.

All this shows sufficiently on what merits the book commends itself, and with what practical knowledge and how much care it has been composed. It represents seven years of the author's life. He does not claim for it the excellence of perfection. No first edition has ever been without some mistakes or omissions; but we have noticed only a few, and those are of a trifling nature, such as can easily be removed. Thus the word "*obtiendra*" is mispelled "*obteindra*," "*tricoter*" *tricotre*, "*in aiguille à tricoter*," &c. The various and ordinary formulas used in letter writing might have been collected for convenience sake under one and the same heading.

A portion of Mr. Bellows' manuscript was in Paris during the siege and during the stormy days of the Commune. It was there exposed to all kinds of risks. Fortunately it escaped the shells of the Prussians, and the petroleum of the Communists.

Its loss would have been highly to be regretted, not only on account of the man whose work is entitled to credit and reward, but of the students of English and French, and of travelers, who hereby receive a valuable addition to their limited stock of really good hand-books. It is the most convenient, the most comprehensive, the most practical, and the prettiest of pocket dictionaries.

DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES. A popular account of gems, containing their history, their distinctive properties, and a description of the most famous gems, gem cutting and engraving, and the artificial production of real and counterfeit gems. Translated from the French of LOUIS DIENLAFAIT, Professor of Physics. By FANCHON SANFORD. Illustrated with 196 engravings on wood. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1873.

There is no scarcity of good works upon the subject of gems and precious stones, but this little volume seems to take a place that has not hitherto been occupied. It is neither a scientific treatise nor a technical manual. The purpose of the author seems rather to have been to supply the wants of the general reader, but at the same time to give a sufficient amount of information of a scientific and technical character as should satisfy the demands of those who want something more than merely superficial instruction. In that he has succeeded, and the translator has with equal ability put the work into English form. The first two chapters are devoted to a history of precious stones, their origin, geological position, properties, and characteristics, and a number of curious data respecting the views of the ancients concerning them. After which, attention is given to the several gems separately, beginning with the diamond. In many of these pages the details might well have been fuller; but they have the great advantage of being free from error, a quality not always found in books upon the same subject. But not the least interesting matter is at the end; in those chapters which treat of the artificial production of real precious stones, the manufacture of imitations, and the mechanical means employed for cutting, setting, and engraving gems. Outside of the scientific world, it is not generally known that chemists have without much doubt succeeded in making pure diamonds; that they have succeeded in making other less important precious stones is a fact more generally familiar to the reading public. M. Dienlafait has described very concisely, but with much care, the various steps in France which resulted finally in the successful effort of M. Despretz to crystallize carbon. He does not appear to be acquainted with what has been done in the same direction in English laboratories; but he shows quite sufficient cause for the belief that a time will come when the manufacture of genuine diamonds shall create a panic among diamond merchants and owners and collectors of that first of precious stones. The art of diamond cutting was at one time confined almost exclusively to the Dutch, and the largest establishments for the purpose are still at Amsterdam, but it has long been successfully followed in London and Paris, and more recently in New-York. The process is one of much interest, demanding the greatest skill and experience on the part of the workmen; and the chapter given us upon the subject, with its careful illustrations, will be found highly instructive. We may here mention a point which M. Dienlafait, like everybody else, as far as we know, has not explained. In India the natives sometimes bore exceedingly fine holes through rough diamonds, for what purpose is not clear. How is that done? It could not be accomplished by any means known to the most experienced lapidaries, and we are not aware that anybody has been able to describe the Indian process. The question is, perhaps, more curious than practically useful, but an explanation would be none the less interesting.

PEN PICTURES OF EUROPE. By ELIZABETH PEAKE. With numerous illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

A lady devoting three months to the European tour, accompanied by a good guide-book and a few friends, and jotting down her thoughts and observations in a cursory manner as she goes along, would be able to produce just such a book as this. And we suspect that is how it was made. The result is, to sum it up in a few words, another very excellent guide-book; not perhaps as full as Murray's of historical data, but fully making up for that deficiency in its portraiture of personal impressions. Natives of the several countries through which the author passed will read these with much amusement, for they convey an admirable idea of the curious fancies, some true and some unreal, which touch the mind of the traveler as he or she shoots across a foreign land—how little incidents are twisted into the confirmation of some old-time prejudice, even though they are quite alien thereto; and how curious visions reach the eye when things are seen through glasses that are not usually directed to them. The only inferior portion of this work will be found in the illustrations. The style of the letter-press is so pleasant, and the belief in which the author writes is evidently so genuine, that the most irascible of readers cannot be angry with her. Perhaps if every intelligent woman who takes that trip were to come back and do as the present author has done, we should have a number of books not differing in any essential point from the one before us, provided the writers entered upon their work with similarly honest intentions and good nature. It may be taken, therefore, as a perfect picture of the mental impression which that tour produces, and may be read with as much profit by those who have not been to Europe, as it will be perused with pleasure and interest by others who will find in it the counterpart of their own thoughts. It will serve to while away an hour or more as pleasantly and as usefully as anything of the kind that we have met with.

MRS. MAINWARING'S JOURNAL. By EMMA MARSHALL, author of "Heights and Valleys," "Christabel Kenrose," "The Old Gateway," &c., &c. New-York: R. P. DUTTON & Co. 1873.

If everybody were honestly to write an autobiography there would be very many more worthless books than there are already; but there would also be a great deal of useful experience put, before the world which now does not come within its reach. Biographies are not among the most popular kinds of books, but they ought to be it well constructed out of sufficient material. We know that many people will not look at them, anticipating that the contents are mere vapid effusions springing from egotism. And many of them are. We are therefore glad to be able to raise the volume before us out of the category of works of that kind. Although unpretentious in style and diction, and free from incidents approaching to the sensational in any way, it will be found to possess a very peculiar and absorbing interest. As a picture of home life in an old cathedral town, a picture extending from the wedding day of a bright but homely girl of nineteen to the fiftieth anniversary of it, and the celebration of the golden wedding before a Christian altar, it possesses charms of the most pleasing kind. Although rendered in the form of diary notes, it is free from the stiltiness that often characterizes books of that kind. Dates are given, but otherwise the narrative may be taken as a consecutive story of domestic life in a happy country home; free from the unrealities of city life, but full of the comforts that surround a social circle amid genial society in an English town. The author will, doubtless, have one of her wishes realized, for her book will awaken many an echo in mothers' hearts; and its simple record of joys and sorrows, shadows and sunshine, with the longing hopes of youth, and the peaceful solace of age, will be read alike with sympathy and pleasure by all who can appreciate the vicissitudes of a tranquil life when they are presented to them in tones of tender remembrances and enjoyment.

HALF HOURS WITH THE POETS. A Collection of Choice Poems from Chaucer to Tennyson. New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1873.

The contents of this volume scarcely bear out the promise of outside appearances. The character of the book is explained by the compiler better in the preface than on the front page. In truth it is a collection, not of choice poems, but of "minor love poems," and we cannot find anything in it that was ever written by Chaucer. It was designed "for the centre-table," and will there prove highly ornamental, no doubt; but the field from which the selection of poems has been made was so restricted that we look in vain for many that we expected to find there. The compiler has a horror of poets who have "pressed the Roman deities" into their service; a fact worth mentioning, because it carries with it a strong meaning, and will serve to convey a very fair idea of the manner in which the selection has been made. It is dedicated, however, not to the scholar nor to the critic, but to lovers; and these maybap will relish it. To people in that condition we commend it most heartily. All such should buy it and give it to each other. They will be much better able to pick out its tender treasures than any hard-hearted reviewer can be expected to be.

POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated by GUSTAVE DORE. New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1873.

Is a much more pretentious book than *The Child's Delight*, and adapted to children a little older. It is quarto, containing "The Fairies," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Blue Beard," "Cinderella," "The Seven-league Boots," and the "Frog Prince." With due regards to the wants usual at this season, it is got up in the best style of the printers' and bookbinders' art, and the illustrations are all that need be desired.

THE CHILD'S DELIGHT; Or, THE THREE WISHES, and other entertaining stories. Profusely illustrated. New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1873.

As a present for quite young children this is one of the handsomest of the Christmas books. The contents, too, are very good. There is an abundance of excellent colored illustrations and good short stories in fine bold type. Purchasers should certainly not leave this volume unnoticed.

LITTLE LADDIE. With illustrations by L. FRÖLICH. New-York: THOMAS NELSON & SONS. 1873.

Here is another good book for young children. There is plenty of it—a handsome binding—good stories, well told—and a number of quaint illustrations of the right sort. Among Christmas books it will rank well, and should be popular.

FANNY FERN. A memorial volume containing her select writings and a memoir by JAMES PARTON. With illustrations by Arthur Lumley. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. 1873.

Beyond the explanation conveyed in the title, it is not necessary to further define the nature of this work, which will be valued highly by all friends and admirers of the talented writer, and will, besides, prove an interesting volume to the many who are not yet sufficiently acquainted with Fanny Fern's genial and amusing style. Mr. Parton has done his part of the work well, and has produced a memoir of much interest.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union..c.	74	200	North-western..	56¼
100	do.	74	100	do.	56¼
200	do.	74	100	do.	56¼
600	do.	73⅝	400	do.	56¼
500	do.	73⅝	200	do.	56¼
800	do.	73⅝	300	do.	56
100	do.	73¾	100	do.	55⅝
200	do.....c.	73¾	100	do.	56
1200	do.	73⅞	100	North-w'n Pf..b5.	70¾
100	do.	74	100	do.....b5.	70¾
200	do.	73⅞	100	do.....s3.	70¼
100	Rock Island.....	98½	300	Boston, H. & Erie	2⅜
100	do.	98½	700	Union Pacific..	31
400	Pacific Mail	39¼	300	do.	31⅛
200	do.	39⅛	800	do.	31⅛
100	do.	39¼	500	do.	31¼
100	do.	39⅜	200	do.	31⅛
200	do.	39⅛	600	do.....s3.	31
100	do.	39	400	do.	31⅛
900	do.....c.	39⅛	200	do.	31⅝
200	do.	39	2200	do.	31⅞
200	do.	38⅞	700	do.	31
100	Han. & St. Jo....	97½	100	do.	31⅞
100	do.	97½	100	do.	31¼
100	Lake Shore.....	77⅝	700	do.....s3.	31⅛
200	do.	77⅝	100	do.	31⅜
300	do.....c.	77⅝	700	do.....c.	31¼
400	do.	77	300	do.	31⅜
100	do.....s3.	77	800	Tol. & Wab.....	53
900	do.	77⅛	100	do.	53¼
100	do.	77	200	do.	53¼
200	do.	77⅛	200	do.	53¼
100	do.....b5.	77	100	do.	52¾
100	do.	77	200	do.....c.	52¾
100	Athan. & Pas. P....	11	100	do.....b60.	53¼
200	do.....s3.	11	100	do.....s3.	53
200	N. Y. C. & Hud..s3.	95⅞	300	St. Paul	41
800	do.....s3.	95⅞	100	do.	41
200	do.....c.	95⅞	100	do.....c.	41
400	do.	96	100	do.	41⅛
400	Ohio & Miss.....	30¾	100	do.	41
300	do.	31	200	C., C. & I. C....	26⅝
100	do.	31	200	do.	26⅝
200	do.	31⅛	200	do.....c.	26⅝
100	do.	31	100	do.	26⅝
100	do.	30⅝	565	do.	27
100	do.	30⅝	2000	do.	27
100	do.	30⅞	100	do.....s3.	27⅛
100	do.	31			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, Reg., '81, 12.....	116¼	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	119⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, 12.....	116	5,000 do.....	119¾
1,000 Erie 2d.....	92	500 do.....	119¾
1,000 Erie 4th.....	95	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	120
6,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st.	103¾	2,500 do.....	b.c. 119⅞
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	95¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40.	
3,000 Can. Sou. G. B.	95¾	R.....	b.c. 112¾
2,000 do.....	95¾	do.....	12 112¼
2,000 do.....	b.c. 95¼	1,000 do.....	112¼
15,500 Mich. S. 1st	b.c. 94		
10,000 Mich. C. 7s	b.c. 95		
5,000 Union P. 1st.	85⅝		
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	76¾		
3,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	70¾		
1,000 do.....	70¾		
3,000 do.....	70¾		
6,000 Alb. & T. R. 1st	70		
2,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, Sec.	78¾		
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st	94		
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....	86		
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	80¾		
1,000 do.....	80¾		
10,000 Tol. & W. G.C.	74¾		
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d.	75		
1,000 do.....	74¾		
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F.	91		
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.	94		
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.	103		
5,000 do.....	103½		
3,000 Chi. & M. 1st.	93¾		
10,000 Mil. & St. P.	100		
2,000 C. C. C. & I. 1st.	99¾		
4,000 D. & H. 1st, 6s	101¼		
110 Merchants' Bank	119		
10 Bank St. of N. Y.	108		
98 Central N. Bank	65		
100 Fourth Nat. Bk.	100		
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	98		
170 New-York Gas	120		
400 W. U. Tel.	74		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 N.Y. St. R.L. R.	102	15 N. Y. C. & Hud....	96
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	91	do.....b.	96
500 do.....b. c.	92	500 do.....b.	96
1,000 Erie 2d.....	84	300 do.	96
1,000 Erie 4th.....	95	300 Cleve. & P. Guar'd.	84
6,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st.	103¾	100 Chi. & R. I.....b.	98½
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	95¾	900 do.	98½
3,000 Can. Sou. G. B.	95¾	500 L. Sh. & M. Sou.	
2,000 do.....	95¾	b. c.	98½
2,000 do.....	95¾	do.....s3.	77¾
2,000 do.....	b. c. 95¼	1,200 do.	77¾
15,500 Mich. S. 1st	b.c. 94	100 do.....c.	77¾
10,000 Mich. C. 7s	b.c. 95	2100 do.	77¾
5,000 Union P. 1st.	85⅝	1960 do.	77¾
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	76¾	600 do.	77¾
3,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	70¾	100 do.	77¾
1,000 do.....	70¾	100 do.	77¾
3,000 do.....	70¾	100 do.	76⅞
6,000 Alb. & T. R. 1st	70	100 Panama R....b. c.	97½
2,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, Sec.	78¾	30 do.	99
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st	94	175 do.	99
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....	86	600 Union Pac....b. c.	31¾
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	80¾	300 do.	31¾
1,000 do.....	80¾	1300 do.	31¾
10,000 Tol. & W. G.C.	74¾	100 do.	31¾
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d.	75	100 do.	31¾
1,000 do.....	74¾	900 do.	31¾
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F.	91	500 do.	31¾
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.	94	300 do.	31¾
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.	103	200 do.	31¾
5,000 do.....	103½	200 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	56
3,000 Chi. & M. 1st.	93¾	1200 do.	56
10,000 Mil. & St. P.	100	900 do.	55⅞
2,000 C. C. C. & I. 1st.	99¾	100 do.	56
4,000 D. & H. 1st, 6s	101¼	400 do.	56⅛
110 Merchants' Bank	119	25 N. Y. Central	100¾
10 Bank St. of N. Y.	108	25 do.	100¾
98 Central N. Bank	65	50 do.	c 100½
100 Fourth Nat. Bk.	100	300 Mil. & St. P.	b. c. 40¾
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	98	100 do.	c. 41
170 New-York Gas	120	400 do.	41¾
400 W. U. Tel.	b. c. 74	200 do.	41¾
100 do.	73⅞	300 M. & St. P. Pf.	b. c. 68¾
100 do.	73⅞	300 Tol. & W.	b. c. 53
300 do.	c. 73⅝	300 do.	c. 53¼
100 do.	73⅝	400 do.	c. 53¼
100 do.	73⅝	1200 Bost., H. & Erie	2⅜
100 do.	73⅜	30 Pt. Wa. & C. G.	90¾
200 do.	73⅜	100 Del., L. & W.	b. c. 101½
1100 do.	73⅝	600 do.	102
700 do.	74	50 Chi. & Alton	b. c. 102
1000 do.	74⅛	100 St. L. & I. M.	b. c. 53
400 do.	74⅛	100 L. & Nash.	b. c. 50
800 do.	74⅜	100 Ohio & Miss	Pf. 57
1800 do.	74⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.	b. c. 30¾
2900 do.	74⅜	100 do.	31
300 Md. Coal Co.	74⅜	400 do.	31
12 Del. & Hud. C.	114¼	100 do.	31⅛
45 do.....b. c.	115	1300 do.	b3. 31⅛
14 do.....b. c.	115	100 C., C. & I. C.	b. c. 27¾
300 Pacific Mail	b. c. 39⅞	200 do.	c. 27¾
1000 do.	39⅝	200 do.	27¾
800 do.	39⅝	600 do.	27¾
200 do.	39⅝	1200 do.	27¾
300 do.	39⅝	100 do.	27¾
400 do.	39⅝	1100 do.	b3. 27¾
200 do.	39⅝	700 do.	27¾
100 do.	39⅝	900 do.	27¾
100 do.	39⅝	300 do.	27¾
100 do.	c. 39	200 do.	27¾
100 do.	39	200 do.	s3. 27¾
100 do.	39	150 Han. & St. Jo.	b. c. 97¼
100 do.	39	100 do.	97¼
100 do.	c. 39	200 do.	97¼
100 do.	39	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	b. c. 84
10 Adams Ex.	91¼	100 do.	85¼
100 United States Ex.	68		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400	Western Union..	74⅛	400 Tol. & Wabash.... 53¼
300	do.	74⅛	200 do. 53¼
300	do.	74⅛	100 do. 53¼
200	do.	74⅛	105 do. 53¼
200	do.....c.	74⅛	100 North-west....s3. 56¼
500	do.	74⅜	100 do. 56¼
200	do.	74⅜	200 do. 56¼
100	do.....b5.	74⅜	200 do. 56
500	do.....c.	74⅜	100 do.....s3. 56
3500	do.	74⅜	200 do.....b60. 56¼
200	do.	74⅜	100 St. Paul..... s3. 41¼
200	do.	74⅜	200 do. 41¼
400	do.	74⅜	100 do.....c. 41¼
100	do.	74⅜	100 do. 41¼
900	do.....s3.	74⅜	100 do.....s3. 41¼
400	do.	74⅜	350 do. 41¼
100	Brunswick Land.c.	74⅜	100 do. 41¼
200	N. Y. C. & H....	96¼	100 do. 41¼
100	do.....s3.	96¼	100 Rock Island..... 98¾
1200	Lake Shore.....	77⅛	100 do. 98¾
100	do.....c.	77	200 Ohio & Miss..... 30¾
100	do.	77⅛	200 do. 31¼
100	do.....s3.	77⅛	200 do. 31¼
100	do.	77	400 do. 31¼
1100	Union Pacific....	31⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 97¾
300	do.	31⅛	200 do. 97¾
1400	do.	31⅛	200 do. 97¾
200	do.	31⅛	300 do. 97¾
300	do.	31⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..... 31
800	Pac. Mail.....	39	100 do. 31
300	do.	39	100 do. 31
1500	do.	39	900 C., C. & I. C..... 27¾
1000	do.	39	400 do. 27¾
200	do.	39	600 do. 27¾
700	do.	39	200 do. 27¾
100	do.	39	900 do. 27¾
200	do.....s3.	39	300 do.....b5. 28
600	do.	39	300 do. 27¾
300	do.	39	500 do.....c. 27¾
			do. 560. 28¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$500 U.S. 6s, C., '81.	120¾	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....	119
25,000 do.....	121	32,000 U.S.5-20C., '67.	120
26,000 do.....b. c.	121	500 do.....	119¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....	116¾	55,000 do.....b. c.	120
25,000 do.....	117¼	8,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.	113¼
14,500 do.....	117¼	20,000 do.	113¼
11,000 U.S.5-20C.	65. 117¼	10,000 do.....b. c.	113¾
5,000 U. S. 10-40 C., '12.....	113¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Canada So. 1st.	62	1400 L. S. & M. So.	b. c. 76⅞
6,000 do.....b. c.	62	200 do.	c. 76⅞
21,000 U. Pac. 1st	M. 85½	100 do.	76⅞
2,000 U. P. 10s, In.	71	400 do.	s3. 76⅞
1,000 C. & R. I. & P.	7s. 104¾	100 do.	76¾
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 2d.	74⅜	400 do.	77
15,000 C. & N. W. Con.	15	200 do.	76⅞
C. G. Bds.....	80	200 do.	76⅞
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.....b. c.	78⅓	200 do.	76⅞
10 German Am. Bk.	90	300 Un. Pacific....b. c.	31⅝
100 Pac. Mail.....	b. c. 38⅝	500 do.	31⅝
100 do.	38⅞	500 do.	31¾
1,000 do.	38⅞	500 do.	31¾
100 do.....s3.	38⅝	500 do.	31¾
200 do.....s3.	38⅝	500 do.	c. 31¾
200 do.	38⅝	500 do.	31¾
200 N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	96¾	400 do.	31¾
1400 do.	96¾	200 do.	31¾
300 Harlem.....	122	100 do.	c. 31¾
360 W. U. Tel.....b. c.	74⅜	790 do.	s3. 31¾
2400 do.	74⅜	1200 do.	31¾
1100 do.	74⅜	10 N. J. Cen.....b. c.	101
1000 do.	75	200 C. & N. W.....b. c.	56⅛
500 do.....b3.	75	500 do.	56⅛
200 do.	74⅝	100 do.	56⅛
300 do.	74⅝	200 do.....s3.	55⅞
200 do.	74⅝	200 do.	55⅞
200 do.	74⅝	100 C. & N. W. P.	b. c. b60. 71
1000 do.	74⅝	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	b. c. 84
100 do.	74⅝	100 do.	84¼
300 do.....b3.	74⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.	b. c. 53
200 do.	74⅝	200 do.	53¼
400 do.	74⅝	100 do.	53¼
600 do.	74⅝	100 do.....c.	52¾
100 do.	74⅝	50 do.	53
600 do.....b3.	74⅝	100 do.	52¾
800 do.	74⅝	200 Del., L. & W.	b. c. 102¼
400 do.	74⅝	57 do.	102¾
900 do.	74⅝	120 Morris & Essex.	88
100 Chi. & Al.	b.c. 560. 103	200 C., C. & I. C.	b. c. 27¾
100 Ohio & Miss.	b. c. 31⅛	100 do.	27¾
		500 do.	27¾

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

400	West. Un.....	74⅛	100 Rock Island.....b3. 98¾
200	do.	74⅛	100 do. 98¾
2400	do.	74⅛	500 Union Pacific.... 31¾
700	do.	74⅛	1

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SAMSON—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DEAD HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—LILIAN'S LAST LOVE—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The nomination of Attorney General WILLIAMS for the post of Chief Justice was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee on Monday, a fact which seems to indicate that there is great opposition in the Senate to his appointment. This is one of those cases in which a serious responsibility is thrown upon the Senate, and which it cannot evade without doing itself great injury. Very little is known by the general public about the Attorney General, but it cannot be denied that his fitness for the high office of Chief Justice has been impugned, on grounds which are apparently very strong. The Senate must have in its possession full information in regard to his character and abilities, and if that information is unfavorable to Mr. WILLIAMS his nomination ought to be rejected. The Bar in this State is opposed, almost to a man, to Mr. WILLIAMS. The Bar of every other State seems to be of the same mind. The President, there can be no doubt, has acted in perfect good faith, but he may have been mistaken in his selection of this particular man. If so, he will doubtless find it out, and we trust he will then make another nomination, which will prove more acceptable to the Bar and to the country.

From the proceedings in the Senate yesterday, in relation to Mr. PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, it cannot be expected that the case will be speedily concluded. Nor can any good purpose be served by a hasty conclusion. If the Senate considers and decides the matter in the spirit in which it has been presented by Mr. MORTON, it is certain to do substantial justice. The right of Mr. PINCHBACK to a seat in the Senate depends upon the legality of the Legislature which elected him, and as a consequence the case involves the legality of the entire Kellogg Government. The question, therefore, as stated by Mr. MORTON, is one of law, not of politics, and as such it should be considered. Upon its decision depend the continued peace and prosperity of Louisiana, and the Senate should be careful to know all the facts before taking final action.

The trump witness of "the claimant" has come to grief. JEAN LUIE, supposed to be an ingenuous Swede, who was steward of the *Osprey*, of New-York, in 1854, has turned out to be a ticket-of-leave man and a hired perjurer. The defense laid their plan very skillfully for the production of this remarkable witness. One of the turning points of the trial depended upon their ability to prove that part of the crew of the ship-wrecked *Bella* was picked up by an American schooner called the *Osprey*; that among the boat-load so rescued was ROGER TICHBORNE, and that at least some one who saw him on board the *Osprey* recognized the claimant to be identical with the wandering heir of the Tichborne estates. To all these points did JEAN LUIE faithfully bear testimony, and though he made a very poor show in cross-examination, the admirers of the stout party at the bar set that down to the confusion of a "simple sailor" under the unaccustomed ordeal of the legal rack. The prosecution had been led to understand that they were to be confronted by a witness belonging to the *Osprey*, of New-Bedford, and so had brought to London the Captain, mate, and log of that vessel for 1854. When they found that it was an entirely different craft which, it was claimed, had rescued the boat's crew of the *Bella*, they were, naturally, unprepared with evidence in rebuttal, and JEAN LUIE obtained, consequently, a certain kind of success. Now, that he has been sent to penal servitude again, and has declared that he was invited and urged to fill the part he did, we should imagine that the claimant's chances of following him were considerably improved. Probably this little episode will help to reduce the number of persons, otherwise sane, who believe the claimant to be an injured innocent, and his prosecution to be part of a vile conspiracy to deprive of his ancestral rights an unfortunate scion of a noble house.

There was a great deal of talk at the Cuban Junta yesterday about enlisting men for service in the insurrection, and several offers were made by persons who professed to have thousands of men ready to follow them. Under these circumstances it is pleasant to find Gen. VILLEGAS informing these people that the Junta at present is not engaged in sending out any expeditions. We can believe this quite probable, and only take exception to the limitation as to time which is apparent in the statement. The Junta will not send out any expeditions at present, or in the future, for the simple reason that the United States cannot permit it to be done. Individuals can go to Cuba or elsewhere at their option, but anything approaching an armed or organized expedition would be instantly stopped by the Government. Since we have so strenuously insisted upon our own rights, and Spain has so fully yielded to our demands, the Government is bound to use due diligence in enforcing the Neutrality laws. There is not the slightest doubt that this will be done, and the Cuban patriots may save themselves and other people some trouble by taking early notice of the fact.

WHY THE REVENUES FALL SHORT.

If we are to believe some of the financial "authorities" of the press, the deficiency in the revenues of the Government is something quite unaccountable. This view is echoed in Wall street, where anything is seized eagerly that is likely to make those changes, by betting on which many of the denizens of that quarter try to make their money. It makes little difference to these gentlemen how the interests of the remainder of the community are affected, provided they can forward their own selfish ends. Nor does it make much difference to them whether the reports they circulate or the views they inculcate are true or false. If gold can be sent up a few "points" by a lie, just as much money is made by the operation as if it were sent up by a statement of the exact truth. We are not surprised, therefore, at any misrepresentations, however extravagant, which can be used on the street.

Yet the sober and sensible portion of the people, who have nothing to gain and much to lose by the Government's being made the subject of reckless misstatement, will have no difficulty in understanding the actual facts of the case. Every one knows that the business of the country has fallen off immensely since September. It has partially, we may say largely, recovered from the prostration which followed immediately upon the panic, but it has by no means entirely recovered, and much of the diminution it has suffered bids fair to linger for months yet. This shrinkage in business has caused the shrinkage in revenues. The revenues of the Government are derived solely from taxes upon business. The Customs duties are levied on what our people buy from abroad. The internal taxes are levied on what is manufactured at home, or on certain transactions, such as the drawing of money from bank. These are absolutely all the resources of the Government. It can borrow money by paying interest upon it, like an individual. But it can get money for its current expenses only in a fixed proportion to the business its citizens carry on with the people of other countries or with each other.

It should hardly be necessary to point to this plain and prominent fact, and we should not take the trouble to do so if a studied attempt were not being made to ignore it, and to represent the deficiency in the revenues as a mysterious occurrence, very much to the discredit of the Government. It is really natural and inevitable. We have all been congratulating ourselves for several months on the decreased imports from foreign countries, a feature in the trade of the country which we have repeatedly pointed out. But with the decrease of imports must come a corresponding decrease in Customs duties. The Government collected last year—*i. e.*, in the year ending June 30, 1873—one hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars from the Customs duties, and this, with the premium on the gold sold, which came entirely from these duties, amounted to nearly two-thirds of the revenues for that year, and to more than two-thirds of the expenses. Any one can therefore see at a glance that if our people stop buying from abroad to any considerable extent, the revenues must feel it. For several reasons, purchases abroad had been steadily diminishing for several months before the panic—one reason being that the market had been heavily stocked in many lines of goods. Since the panic, of course, the process has gone forward still more rapidly. Foreign countries furnish us with precisely those articles that every one dispenses with buying when times are "hard." Times have been very "hard," and still are so, and yet people are asked to believe that it is something quite extraordinary and suspicious that the Government revenues are not what they used to be.

It must be remembered also that up to the present time there has been no chance to cut down expenditures. These were going on under authority of laws passed last Winter, and claims based on such authority are valid against the Treasury. They must be paid as long as there is money to pay them with. Given, then, a fixed expenditure and a decreasing income, and the result was inevitable. Every man in the country has gone through a somewhat similar experience within three months. The Government is controlled by the same general laws as the citizen, and their operation is something we can all understand. There is as little sense, therefore, as there is decency, in trying to make political or other capital out of the present condition of financial affairs.

TWO LIVES.

In the life of the great naturalist over whose remains the grave has not yet closed, there was, as far as the world and even his own personal friends knew it, everything to cheer and to encourage the young devotee of science or of literature. Probably few happier lives have been passed than that which closed at Cambridge two days ago. That it had been altogether free, at all periods, from disappointment, from privation, and from trial, is not to be believed, except upon evidence which could hardly be produced. No man, whatever his native gifts, his good fortune, or his success, passes matured manhood, and "gives hostages to fortune" without knowing some sorrow—to say nothing of the griefs of childhood and early youth, which are too little regarded. But apart from the inevitable sorrows and trials of humanity, AGASSIZ seems to have lived a continuously happy life. This was due in a great measure to his own nature; to his cheerful disposition, his love of making others happy, his ability to be content with little, and his devotion to a great study, the successful pursuit of which was in itself a source of daily happiness. But in part it was doubtless due to the influences which surrounded him in his childhood and his early youth. The son of six generations of clergymen on the one side, the grandson of a physician on the other, he was born to a great inheritance, to which he came early—the inheritance of culture. It were much to be wished that he had left behind him an autobiography; such a one, for instance, as that of JOHN STUART MILL—that hard, forbidding, gloomy book, which would be sad, but that it lacks all touch of tenderness. The life of the great naturalist, like that of the political economist, had little in it of incident; although the travels and the investigations of the former, to say nothing of his intercourse with great men, from HUMBOLDT and CUVIER down, would have given to his memoirs an interest of variety and a tone of human warmth and sympathy which are conspicuously absent from the latter's dry record of mental exercise and literary performance. In either case, the value of such a memoir would consist in its revelation of the mental and moral growth and experience of its subject.

Of AGASSIZ we know enough, however, to compare his life intelligently with what MILL has told us of his. And at the very outset we meet with a striking contrast. Until he was eleven years old, AGASSIZ was educated by his mother. Let us again record her name with honor—ROSE MAYOR. He went then to a gymnasium, (a very different thing in Germany from the place so named here,) and there his studies in Greek and Latin were varied and relieved by healthy out-door sports with other boys, and by a young angler's enjoyment of "the contemplative man's recreation." The Universities of Heidelberg and of Munich completed his preparation to enter upon the great course of study which he pursued with such happiness to himself and such brilliant results to science. Turning to MILL's autobiography, we are first struck by a notable absence of any mention of his mother. It is really shocking. So absolute is his silence upon this subject that it brings to mind the absurd line, which, however, is not quite so absurd as some critics would have made it out, "A horrid silence first invades the ear." It is a negative condition which is a positive offense. Even were his mother not the intelligent and cultivated woman that AGASSIZ's mother was, it would seem that there must have been some womanly influence, some motherly love and care, of which brief mention would have been a pleasure, and an honor to him even more than to her. If there were none, which is possible—for unhappily all women are not womanly, nor are all mothers motherly—this mournful fact still further marks the unpleasing contrast between the influences which governed him in his boyhood and those which swayed AGASSIZ in his. But of MILL's childhood we read nothing but mental task-work under a perhaps not unkind, but evidently hard, harsh, inflexible task-master—his father. Was there ever a picture so forbidding presented to the world as that of the little MILL set to work at learning Greek at three years old, and of his father driving the infant through his daily grind! Surely the elder of these two strange figures must have fancied himself one of the Mills of the gods, for he certainly did grind exceeding small when he took that baby for his grist. From that time forward the little MILL's life was one to which that of a child forced by an acrobatic father to dance on the tight-rope and exercise upon the flying trapeze is jovial pastime. He was not crammed—nothing so fortunate; for he might have been able to forget his cram from one month's end to another. He was put through severe mental discipline day after day, and all day. The very "constitutional" walks that his father and he were obliged to take to enable them to digest their dinner and keep their bodies and souls—no, not their souls, their intellects—together were given not to recreation, hardly to relaxation, but to hard and formal discussion of the subjects of the boy's incessant in-door studies. The result was—the lad having inherited a constitution which enabled him to go through this training and survive, after a fashion—that at about the time when AGASSIZ was leaving his mother's hands for his school-boy life and the classics, MILL had read thoroughly more Latin and Greek, and more philosophy and mathematics than most educated men who are not professed scholars, and of unusual attainments, read during their whole lives. MILL does not mourn over this. Poor man, that is the sorrow of it; he does not seem to have the least consciousness of what he lost; he does not resent this robbery of his boyhood. But he directs attention to it in a sort of cold, mathematical way, as if it were a new factor in some equation that was to solve the great problem of human life. He can see in it only a great time-saving process. By the time he was well into jacket and trousers, he had gone through the usual university course; and therefore there was so much time saved in his life. A remarkable and significant fact this, if it be a fact; but it should not be accepted without consideration.

What was gained in the end by this destruction of MILL's childhood and of his boyhood, by this removal of him in his tenderest years from a woman's influence and care, (for the unhappy little creature passed the whole day under his pedagogue-father's eye,) and how far did it set, even such an intellect as his in advance of such a man as AGASSIZ, with his mother for his teacher until he had passed his first decade, and his after school-boy and university life and training? Of all knowledge of the Greek and Latin that is useful in early years (and usefulness is MILL's test of everything) AGASSIZ had acquired such a mastery that while yet a student he was able to write in Latin a considerable part of a great scientific work, the substance of which was furnished by eminent naturalists. After that, eminent as MILL was, (and, for our purpose, the two men may be regarded as of equal attainments in their several departments of science,) AGASSIZ certainly suffered in no way from the loss of that time in a healthy, happy, natural boyhood which MILL had "saved" by the labors of his dreadful childhood. And, to turn from the naturalist to MILL's contemporaries and compeers in philosophy, in politics, and in literature, what was his comparative gain by that hideous time-saving process of which he spares us no detail? Nothing. He was eminent; so were others. He produced works which commanded the attention of the world; so did others. He exercised a positive influence upon many of his contemporaries; so did others. A man of uncommon mental powers, advantageously placed for intellectual labor, enjoying at least the average of health during a life as long as that of AGASSIZ; there is nothing either in the quality, or even the quantity, of the work that he did which shows any advantage gained either for him or for the world by that saving of time which was gained by the wasting, and worse than wasting, of his childhood. And, moreover, in all that he did, and particularly in this autobiography, wherein we naturally expected to find some glimpses of a heart, some touch of human tenderness and sympathy, there is a dreary barrenness of all that makes life lovely, which is the proper outcome of such a childhood and youth as his. There could hardly be contrast more instructive as to the effect of early training than that which appears in the lives of these two distinguished men, who were born and who died within one year of each other, both sons of educated men, both attaining world-wide reputations—one mother taught, the other seeming to have been almost motherless.

REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns of the election in Pennsylvania yesterday are still incomplete, but it is evident that the Constitution has been adopted by a very decisive vote. Even in Philadelphia, where it was asserted there was quite general opposition to the instrument, there was an unexpected feeling in its favor, and it has fully 25,000 majority in the city. This fact is a sufficient answer to the slanders of the reckless journals which have been asserting that the Republican leaders of that city were making extraordinary exertions to secure the defeat of the Constitution. If they did make these exertions, the result proves that their influence is so small that it is not worth taking into consideration, when calculating the chances of any question before the people. Everybody knows that this is not the case, and it is evident the Republicans did not make the fight against the Constitution which they were charged with making.

Happily the question has been met and decided without reference to partisan issues. The instrument was drafted in the interests of the people, and as such it has been accepted by the people. It will not be easy to overestimate the public benefits to result from this new organic law, which is the most advanced step yet taken by any portion of the American people in the direction of reform. For many years the Pennsylvania Legislature has been even more notorious than that of New-York for corruption, and it is one of the chief merits of the new Constitution that it puts an end to this scandal. Hereafter everything done at Harrisburg must be done with a publicity which will aid in insuring purity. No bill can be smuggled through; no jobbing amendments can be tacked on without the knowledge of every member, for every amendment must be printed, and every bill must be read on three separate days. But the most important of all these provisions are those against special legislation. The Legislature is prohibited in many enumerated cases from passing any special law, and among them are the following: Exempting property from taxation, regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing, creating corporations, or amending, extending, or renewing their charters. These prohibitions will, in Pennsylvania, remove nearly all the evils resulting from special legislation, but in addition to these are many other salutary provisions to the same effect.

The Constitution is equally promising in its remaining parts. Robbery of the public Treasury by the device of extra compensation of officials and contractors can no longer be effected, and hereafter all public supplies and printing must be obtained by contract. Valuable as are these changes, those relating to the power of the Governor are of even more worth. That officer is permitted to veto any item of an appropriation bill without affecting the remainder of it, and is, therefore, made personally responsible to the people for economy and honesty in the use of the public money. His veto power is further strengthened by requiring a two-thirds majority of all the members elected to both Houses to overcome it. Pennsylvania will not, therefore, present the anomaly to be found in our State under our present Constitution, where a bill can be passed over a veto by less votes than are required for its original passage. But while the power of the Governor to control legislation is thus largely increased, his pardoning power is greatly abridged, as he is made one of a court of pardons, and the assent of a majority of the members is required. The practical value of this provision may not be great, for the pardoning power is not one which has been greatly abused in any of the States. The expedient, however, which has been adopted has worked well in New-Jersey, and no serious objection can be urged against it.

In dealing with railroads, the new Constitution makes changes which are of the utmost consequence in a State like Pennsylvania, where railroads are so numerous and powerful. Heretofore it has been said the railroads were the State, but whatever truth there may have been in the charge in the past, there will be none in the future. We lately gave a full synopsis of this article of the Constitution, and the vote of yesterday shows that the people are able to see the evils which oppress them, and can apply effective remedies. Hereafter the railroads of Pennsylvania are public highways and common carriers, *but nothing else.* Under the provision that no incorporated company acting as a common carrier shall mine or manufacture articles for transportation, or acquire lands except for its use as such common carrier, the anthracite coal trade is likely to be released from the domination of the great railroads, like the Reading, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which, in a few years, would have owned all the coal-fields, and would have been absolute masters, not only of the transportation, but of the production of the fuel of the Middle Atlantic sea-board. There are other efficient guards placed against railroad aggrandizement. There can be no more consolidation of competing lines, and no undue discrimination can be made in charges or facilities for transportation. That modern device for extortion known as fast freight lines is destroyed by the provision that no officer or agent of any railroad shall be interested in transportation over the company's roads, and no discrimination shall be made in charges or facilities between transportation companies and individuals.

That the people of Pennsylvania have adopted this Constitution by a very large majority, should stimulate the friends of constitutional reform in other States to renewed exertion. Especially should it incite the people of New-York to take a deeper interest than they have yet displayed in the amendments to our Constitution now pending. With the adoption of all these we shall still have a fundamental law far less admirable than that of Pennsylvania, but these amendments are all the changes we are likely to get for many years to come, and they make such great improvements that they should be, and we have no doubt will be, adopted. The Legislature must first pass them, and this duty should be the first to be discharged at the opening of the session next month. After that their safety is assured. We cannot believe that the people of New-York are less intelligent, less patriotic, less desirous of purity and efficiency in the administration of affairs than the citizens of Pennsylvania. The latter have proved their capacity for self-government by adopting an instrument which had arrayed against it the most powerful corporate interests in the State, and which was sneered at as the work of visionaries striving for impossible excellence in public affairs. While giving to Pennsylvania the honor which is her due, let New-York take care to emulate her example.

GOLD AND PAPER.

It is remarkable that in the resolutions of the conventions of working men, both in New-York and Cincinnati, mention was made of the wild speculations in stocks and bonds in our money markets as one especial cause of the panic, and yet that no word was said of the greatest of all *stimuli* to speculation—an irredeemable paper currency. Indeed, if we understand the great popular leader correctly, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, he would claim that the principal panacea for all evils under which the laboring classes suffer is paper money. For years every labor convention has been passing resolutions condemning specie currency as the great promoter of panics, and lauding irredeemable paper as the best assistance to the working classes. Whatever influence the laborers, as such, have upon legislation, has been uniformly thrown on the side of boundless issues of bank notes, and against resumption. All their orators have been "inflationists." The documents and tracts issued by the agitators among them have uniformly pictured hard currency as the peculiar obstacle to the success and progress of the working man.

Now, if there is anything settled in the science of political economy, it is that irredeemable currency is the robbery of the working man, and that there is no promoter of speculation like paper money which does not rest upon gold. It is extremely discreditable to the leaders of the working classes that these axioms have been so little understood by them; and we cannot but think that if the simplest treatises upon political economy were used in our popular education, we should not have the blundering and ignorant statements in regard to financial matters which we hear now from laborers' conventions and similar assemblies. Any honest-minded leader of the working classes should see that, if there is an unsettled standard of value, each dealer and retailer and importer must charge to the consumer the risk of a change of value, so that the article when it finally reaches the poor man for consumption has several per cent. put on its cost to meet the possible change in the value of the medium by which it was purchased. Thus all consumers are taxed for a vitiated currency; and our working-class readers will bear witness that during all the period of the suspension of specie payments, they have found the daily expenses of living inordinately high; and however much their wages were nominally raised to meet the depreciation of the currency, the cost of provisions and all articles consumed and worn seemed to rise more than the paper value.

A similar trick of debasing the currency has been tried by Governments and rulers in all ages, and it has always resulted in the oppression and robbery of labor. Under it the poor became poorer. How any sensible man could look on the incessant speculation so rife during the past ten years, and not attribute it to its palpable cause, an irredeemable paper currency, is, to our mind, incomprehensible. Every business man knows that this quantity of paper at once stimulates to new and speculative ventures. The savings of labor, instead of being invested in all kinds of rural improvements, or productive enterprises, pour into the cities, lie as deposits in the banks, or brokers' boxes, and then pass into the gambling ventures of the stock market, or are invested in every kind of speculative and venturesome scheme. Under paper money there is always, and of necessity, wild speculation in the brokers' market. Nor is our experience singular or novel. During the past twenty years, Austria has tried to the full the experiment of an irredeemable paper currency, and under it she has experienced seasons of incessant speculation, and of financial panic and wide-spread ruin. So low has she fallen that at this moment the Government is about lending a large amount to individuals, in order to finish the numerous railroads of the Empire which had been commenced—a piece of finance which will probably bring her credit to the lowest ebb.

The labor reformers should see also that under a paper currency there is and can be no "elasticity." Paper money accumulates here in the Summer, when we do not want it, and is scarce in the Autumn, when the crops must be moved. When stringency comes, there is no place to get it from. If we print more we gain nothing, as the rise of prices soon absorbs it. The contrast of a hard-money market was strikingly shown in England during our late panic. London is the most "speculative" point in the world, because it contains the most idle capital. There are always innumerable ventures being attempted by the merchants and operators of that market. Our financial storm struck them lately when under full sail, and, it may now be said, without carrying away a single rope or spar. It happened, too, that the demand for gold from Germany came along with that from this country; yet so elastic is a good specie currency, that all the Bank of England had to do was to offer a continually higher rate for money, when it immediately flowed in from all countries, and no panic ensued.

In monetary media there is nothing so elastic as gold; for gold belongs to all countries, while a paper currency is local. If there be any honest and sound-minded men among the labor leaders, they will teach their followers these simple truths, and throw the influence of the great working class of the country in favor of the poor man's help—a specie currency.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A varied series of performances is taking place at this theatre during the week. Last night "Ours" was played—to-night the "Liar" will be produced; on Thursday, "Home," and Friday, "She Stoops to Conquer." There are, therefore, great attractions for all lovers of amusement.

On Saturday there will be produced, for the first time, an entirely new comedy by Mr. Boucicault, entitled "A Man of Honor." For this comedy special scenery has been painted, and everything on the stage will be new—except the actors, who, for the most part, are well-established favorites. Mr. Lester Wallack takes a leading part in the comedy, and with with him will appear Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Polk, and the leading members of the company. Mr. Boucicault himself expects this comedy to make a "tremendous hit," and he is a good judge of plays. At any rate, there can be no doubt that the play is one of very great interest, and will undoubtedly attract a large audience on Saturday. Early applications should be made for seats.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly has very soon rallied from the disappointment produced by Albery's "Fortune." He has been offering a variety of good standard plays to his patrons during the past week, and to-night he will produce the first of a series of new dramas. This one is by Adolph Belot, author of "Article 47," and is entitled "Parricide." It is said to be a work of great dramatic interest, and the utmost care has been expended on its production. Mr. Daly has certainly lost no time in preparing the work for the stage, and his industry and enterprise are worthy of all praise.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau on Monday evening entered upon an engagement at this house. Mr. Chanfrau is well-known to New-York audiences, and although he has been before them times out of number, he seems to have lost none of his prestige. It would be more correct, indeed, to admit that his status as a comedian is at present higher than ever; for, without instituting unpleasant comparisons, we imagine that in a piece of the order of "Kit," the gentleman has not hitherto had the good fortune to appear in a theatre as distinguished as Booth's for performances of an elevated order. Mr. Chanfrau, however, is not to be held unworthy of his popularity, for he is an actor who has earnestness, industry, and experience, and he can claim, furthermore, the good record of having chosen plays which interest and amuse without, perhaps, instructing, but certainly without perverting. The drama of "Kit," too, is of proven attractiveness and quite unobjectionable, so that after all we do not know that we can take the present representation of "Kit" as a text for a homily suggested by a comparison between the past and the present. We are not called upon to review at length the work acted yesterday. "Kit" is a succession of scenes of Western life—some of the pictures being rather exaggerated, but not to the extent of rendering them undeserving of consideration as illustrative of men and manners now fast disappearing;—and it embraces many incidents decidedly impressive from a theatrical standpoint. Mr. Chanfrau fills the titular rôle in the piece with much manliness, warmth, and imitative power. "Kit" is placed upon the stage at Booth's with extreme care, and the sensational incidents—among which are to be mentioned an explosion aboard a steam-boat, and a duel with the orthodox bowie-knife—are seen to great advantage. The same programme is up for the whole week.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The first concert given this season by the Church Music Association took place at Steinway Hall last evening. The reunions of the society have always been numerously attended, and yesterday's gathering was as large as usual. The performance, as well as the audience, was of the wonted kind. It is plain that an organization having at its disposal the choral forces and the funds of the association might accomplish a great deal. Experience, unhappily, has proven that, like amateur enterprises in general, it confines itself to supplying agreeable entertainments which are not, of course, without influence upon the public taste, but which labor under the disadvantage of not making known any new works and not furnishing conspicuously-good recitals of familiar compositions. Last night's recital should be mentioned, it is true, as having included among the selections Beethoven's "Engedi," which has not been done here for many years. But the principal part of the concert was occupied by Haydn's Symphony in C minor, and Niedermeyer's Mass in B flat—both of which productions have been interpreted already by the association—and we really think that the performances of the society are not so frequent that the almost total repetition of a programme is necessary. We can now follow the example set by Mr. Horsley in the pamphlet he has prepared, as heretofore, for circulation, and in which the symphony and the mass are dismissed with brief notices. That the first named piece is indeed "lovely" is indisputable; we are not, however, inclined to share Mr. Horsley's views when he places Niedermeyer, as a composer of sacred music, above Gounod and Rossini, and speaks of the former writer's "straining after effect," and of the latter's "French sensationalism." The director and lecturer of the Church Music Association appears to more advantage in the notice of "Engedi" following, in the pamphlet we allude to, than in the harmless outburst quoted from. This notice, as possessed of decided interest, we reproduce. It runs thus:

Although this work, from its outset, enjoyed vast popularity, it was for many years a sealed book in England, the home of sacred music, on account of the objectionable nature of the words. This will be understood without further comment when it is stated that the Savior himself is represented as singing the tenor part. This serious obstacle prevented the music being known to any but musicians, who possessed it in their libraries, and to the present day the beautiful music might have been hidden under the bushel of this difficulty had not an English amateur luckily hit upon a narrative in the Second Book of Kings, describing the persecution of David at the hands of the followers of Saul, in the caves and rocks of Engedi. This discovery cut the Gordian knot, and at once unlocked the treasures of Beethoven's inspiration. The words are not unskilfully adapted to the music, and, had it been otherwise, a much worse selection would have been forgiven, as one of the master's best vocal compositions is now available for general performance—a great boon to the music-loving public of England and America. "Engedi" commences with a short instrumental introduction in the sombre key of E flat minor. The gloomily-colored orchestration, highly indicative of the subject, leads to a long recitative by David, followed by a beautiful agitato aria in the course of which a soothing, prayerful strain is introduced, which is repeated at the end of the movement, previous to the Coda. A soprano recitative describes the trouble that David has to suffer from Saul's persecution, which is then succeeded by an adagio and air, with choral accompaniment, praising God's love and goodness and describing the torments of the wicked. In the chorus a great fugal point—"destruction is their lot"—is introduced, and is well worthy of notice. The fate of David, "to wander among rocks and caves," is now foretold by a prophetess, and a duet of resignation, one of the most lovely of Beethoven's vocal compositions, is then sung, and will, undoubtedly, give great delight. After a short recitative the followers of Saul then appear in search of their enemy. In a soft march movement, varied by a crescendo indicative of approach, they assert: "We surely here shall find him." Again David declares his submission to the will of the Almighty, and is interrupted by a furious chorus of his foes. They cry, "Where is he, the deceiver!" and David's followers plead for mercy. The music of his chorus is highly dramatic, and cannot fail to interest its hearers. David's friend now comes on the scene, and in a bass recitative declares his willingness to use his sword in his leader's defense. In a trio, for soprano, tenor and bass, (a highly finished work) David deprecates any measures against the "Lord's Anointed." Another chorus of Saul's soldiers and David's friends expresses the wrath of the former and the dread of the latter, and with this is interwoven a grand solo for David, accompanied by the chorus, which is most exciting and effective. Saul's adherents then retire, and David exclaims: "They are gone; our fears are over; let us praise His holy name." The work concludes with the magnificent chorus, "Hallelujah! Praise the Lord; worlds unborn shall sing His glory." This is the best known of Beethoven's choral works, and, although in no way to be compared with the Hallelujah in "Messiah," is a grand, glorious, massive work, clothed with all the orchestral magnificence in which Beethoven is unapproachable, and to which Handel was a total stranger.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD AND THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to-day, the following entry was made upon the record:

"The President and Fellows have heard with deep regret and a strong sense of personal bereavement of the death at Cambridge, on the 13th inst., of Louis Agassiz. They desire to record the services which he has rendered at the university during the twenty-six years of his connection with it. He has illustrated the university by his scientific researches. By his direct teachings and by his example he has raised up a generation of younger teachers of natural science who cultivate this spirit, emulate his devotion, and spread abroad his methods of instruction. He has exerted a strong influence upon the whole university, to broaden its foundations, quicken its enthusiasm and liberalize its discipline. By the just influence of his unselfish enthusiasm, and by the extraordinary persuasiveness of his personal presence and speech, he has founded and built up the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, a very important contribution to the resources of the university. Finally, by the inspiring force of his simplicity, sympathetic ardor, and natural eloquence, he has awakened in the minds of thousands of his adopted countrymen a warm interest in and respect for the pure science to which he was devoted, thus strengthening the faith of the community in the dignity and worth of all liberal culture."

The undergraduates of Harvard College and the Boston Society of Natural History, have adopted resolutions appropriately noticing the death of Prof. Agassiz.

The funeral of the deceased scientist has been appointed for 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday in Appleton Chapel, and will be devoid of all formality. A few seats will be reserved for the immediate friends of the Professor, the rest of the chapel being free to every one wishing to attend. Many of the scientific and other bodies of which he was a member, have expressed a desire to take part in the funeral, but it has been decided as more conformable to what would have been his own wishes, to decline all such offers.

Acting Mayor Cutler, of Boston, has directed that the flags on public buildings be displayed at half staff, and the church bells be tolled on Thursday during the funeral exercises of Prof. Agassiz.

CHICAGO.

THE GAGE DEFALCATION—NEARLY $500,000 TAKEN FROM THE CITY TREASURY—CONVICTION OF A CRIMINAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—To-day, City Treasurer O'Hara has been busily engaged counting what moneys remain in the office just vacated by David A. Gage. The proceeding was one requiring time and patience, and was witnessed by several friends of Mr. O'Hara, and one or two of Gage's sympathizers. Late in the afternoon the operation was concluded, and it was found that Mr. Gage was in arrears over $482,000. This includes the amount locked up in the suspended banks. This result completely verifies the rumors and published accounts. The public are divided between grief for and indignation toward Mr. Gage. He has long been considered one of our most prominent and upright citizens. A part proprietor of the largest hotel in the country, twice elected City Treasurer, and for some time President of the Chicago Christian Union, his fall is one of the most astounding in the history of Chicago. The worst of the whole matter is Gage's repeated acts of perjury. With each month he was compelled by law to make oath that his books were kept correctly, and that the money was safe in his hands. These affidavits have been regularly filed in the Controller's Office, while it is a settled fact that he was in arrears one or more years ago. A meeting to be composed of Mr. Gage and his bondsmen, Mr. O'Hara, the Corporation Counsel, the Controller, and Mayor Colvin, will be held to-morrow forenoon for the purpose of finally arranging the matter. It is understood that Mr. Gage will place at the City's disposal his entire property, personal and real, amounting in estimate to about one million dollars. It is not known that the Mayor will accept the proffer.

John Lawler, the gambler who, a few months since, shot a sporting man named Duval, the particulars of which were telegraphed THE TIMES, was to-day tried on the criminal count. The evidence was conclusive, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The verdict is considered a mild one, and there is a general regret that the law could not reach the other fellow, who is even worse than the prisoner.

SETH ADAMS' WILL.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Among the public benefactions of the late Seth Adams, designated in his will, are the following bequests Boston charitable institutions: $1,000 to the Needle-woman's Friend Society; $30,000 to the Consumptives' Home; $20,000 to the Home for Aged Men; $20,000 to the Association for the Relief of Aged Females; $10,000 to the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers; $5,000 to the Boston Provident Association; $1,000 to the Industrial Society of Boston; $500 to the North End Mission; $1,000 to the Boston Young Women's Christian Association; $500 to the Children's Aid Society; $500 to the Female Orphan Asylum; $500 to the Temporary Home for the Destitute; $500 to the Children's Hospital; and $1,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A liberal sum is also donated to the Town of Rochester, N. H., to be known as the Adams Fund, the income of which is to be paid to poor widows and orphans of that town.

A PATENT ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A meeting of the New-England patentees and owners of patents was held in this city to-day, for the purpose of forming an association to promote uniformity of action, and as an auxiliary to the International Congress to be held in Washington on the 15th of January. The following resolution was adopted as a platform:

Resolved, That in forming this association we seek the general prosperity of the community, and that, as between the inventors of patented improvements and their holders and introducers on the one side, and their purchasers and users on the other, we seek to obtain only a fair share of the benefits to be derived from them; and, further, that we disclaim any intention of forming, now or hereafter, any combination for the prosecution of patent suits.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE BAR ASSOCIATION.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 16.—The New-Hampshire Bar Association held a meeting here this afternoon. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Ira Perley, of Concord; Vice Presidents, W. Hackett, E. L. Cushing, and Harry Bingham; Secretary, William Chase; Treasurer, L. D. Stevens. An executive committee of nine was also appointed.

THE TEA PARTY.

A DAY OF HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

SPEECHES BY HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, GEN. BANKS, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The Centennial Tea Party in Faneuil Hall, this afternoon and evening, was more numerously attended than its projectors had reason to anticipate. The oldest families were fully represented, and the school children contributed vocally to the entertainment of their elders. The style of tea service and the costumes of the ladies who served the tea, were those in use in ante-Revolution days. Hon. Josiah Quincy presided, and read the history of the day, as recorded by Bancroft. He then proceeded to his duties as "Lady of the House," entertaining, with others' assistance, the guests of the evening, and paying a warm tribute to the women of the Revolution.

SPEECH OF MR. WINTHROP.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Winthrop began his address by a tribute to his ancestry, elicited by the introductory remarks of Mr. Quincy, and followed this genealogical reference by a humorous allusion to the fact that short speeches were to be the order of the evening. "That fact," he said, "was distinctly impressed on the complimentary card of admission with which I was favored, for while your ingenious artist has portrayed a very large and capacious tea-pot, big enough to hold ship and cargo, tea-chests, Mohawks, and all, he has plainly indicated a very short spout." He then briefly rehearsed the incidents of Thursday, Dec. 16, 1773, and after remarking that the company was assembled in no sentiment of animosity toward anybody, he proceeded: "We delight to remember Old England, this day and every day, as our mother country, and we thank God that she, of all the nations of the earth, was our mother country. No other mother could have produced such children. It was from her history and her example that we imbibed those great lessons of freedom which led to independence. From the days when the Barons at Runnymede extorted the great charter from King John, her history was the history of advancing freedom. When John Hampden so heroically resisted the forced loans and the ship money of Charles I., he pointed the way for James Otis and Joseph Warren and Samuel Adams to resist the Stamp act and the Tea tax of George III. No, no, my friends, we have not come to Faneuil Hall to-day to arraign or reproach any one, whether tyrants abroad or tories at home, for measures which, as we look back upon them now, in the calm, clear light of history, and in the reverent recognition and grateful acknowledgement of an overruling God, seem almost to have been providentially arranged and designed to raise up the American Colonies to assert and maintain their rights as freemen and their independence as a nation. How slowly the revolution of our great Republic might have gone on, how the grand development of constitutional liberty and union might have lagged and dragged but for the persistent madness of Hillsborough and Dartmouth and Lord North, to say nothing of their royal master on the other side of the ocean, and of Bernard, and Hutchinson and Gage on this side. I think we may well afford to recall all their memories without infusing a particle of bitterness in our cup of tea this evening." Mr. Winthrop then proceeded to impress upon his auditory the fact that the destruction of the tea was no part of the original purpose of the Boston patriots. They knew as well as we that a resort to lawless violence is usually productive of nothing but mischief and evil and wrong, but after having endeavored by every available argument to make the British Parliament understand the enormity of its resolution to enforce taxation without representation, our fathers took by inspiration the only course open to them. They may not, disguised or undisguised, have had a hand in the actual act which made our independence possible. The throwing of the tea into Boston Harbor seems to have been accomplished by a spontaneous rising of the young blood of the town, from the workshops and the printing offices of men like Benjamin Edes and Paul Revere, to whom we owed so much in the later stages of the Revolution. They knew how to do what they undertook—to do without boasting or blustering, or even revealing their names, and to go quietly home after it was over with the all-sufficient satisfaction of feeling that the tea was at least beyond the reach of the tax-gatherer, and that the question of paying duties in all cases whatsoever, or in any case whatsoever, was settled finally and forever. They did the deed and let the glory go. From those scattered tea-leaves, not on the bottom of the cup or saucer, after the fashion of the old itinerant fortune-tellers whom some of us remember, but strewed along the sands of yonder shore, might have been foreseen and foretold the rising fortunes of our country as they have been since so gloriously unfolded. That illustrious philosopher, who has done so much more than all other men to give an impulse to scientific study and research in our day and land, and whose death—I hardly dare trust myself to speak of him as dead—whose unspeakable loss is at this very hour casting so profound a gloom over the whole scientific world, as well as over the wide social sphere of which he has so long been the joy and pride, has taught us by precept and by example the importance of dredging the bottom of the ocean for ascertaining the structure of the earth as well as for discovering the deposits and contents of the mighty deep. The historical inquirer may confine himself to a narrower field. He needs only to dredge our little Boston Bay to ascertain the primary elements of our great struggle for freedom. A single tea-leaf, if it could be plucked up from the huge mass which furnished strange food for the fishes at Griffin's wharf, a hundred years ago—one fossilized tea-leaf, if it could be found, would furnish him an ample clue to the whole story.

In conclusion, Mr. Winthrop said: There has been much to be done in the way of improving and preserving the channels, and in preventing nature and art from conspiring successfully together to bring about what the British Parliament once tried so vainly to affect, the shutting up of the port of Boston. You will accomplish, I hope and trust, all which you may attempt, and the good wishes of all will go with you in your work. But there is one thing which you will never attempt, and never accomplish if you should attempt it. You can never obliterate the tracks and traditions of the 16th of December, 1773. You can never alter the current, or divert the channel of history. Your sea walls and breakwaters may do anything but that. You may break, you may ruin—no, let me never admit that idea—but let me paraphrase the well-remembered lines of the charming Irish songster:

"You may narrow or widen the port if you will,
But the scent of the tea-leaves will hang round it still."

CO-OPERATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The President then alluded to the fact that Paul Revere was ten days in conveying the news that the tea was in the water to Philadelphia, and introduced Henry A. Brown, of that city. His story of Philadelphia's co-operation with Boston in the days of trial, when Boston rocked the cradle of liberty, and Philadelphia guarded the head-quarters of independence, was received with hearty applause, and his appeal for co-operation in the centennial of American independence met a warm response.

At the suggestion of the President, the following dispatch was sent to Philadelphia: "The cradle of American liberty sends greeting to the Hall of Independence. May memories of the past be forever a bond of the future."

REMARKS BY COLLECTOR RUSSELL.

The most unpopular officer in tea-party lines, the Collector of the Port of Boston, was next introduced. Judge Russell made a felicitous speech, declaring the proceedings on the Dartmouth the most irregular in Customs annals. Had the Collector granted a clearance for the vessel there would have been no tea party to-day. But Boston could not claim the first stake of the first at Great Britain. The little town of Pembroke, in the old Plymouth colony, a place of almost 1,000 souls, declared in public assembly two years before that unless Great Britain pursued a better course of conduct, the continuance of the union between the colony and Great Britain was impossible. Could the home Government have been made aware of the occurrence at the time, much merriment would doubtless have been raised.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Ralph Waldo Emerson read a short poem reciting the events celebrated. Mr. Fraley, of Philadelphia; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. Jos. Freeman Clark, and others spoke. Vice President Wilson was present, but his health would not allow him to speak.

THE TREMONT TEMPLE PARTY.

At the centennial celebration of the Boston tea party, at Tremont Temple, this evening, Gov. Washburne presided. Hon. N. P. Banks was the first speaker. He spoke substantially as follows:

GEN BANKS' SPEECH.

In beginning, Gen. Banks said that, although assembled upon the eve of the most important national anniversary which has yet occurred in our history, to consider the lesson it teaches, it would be becoming to pause for a moment in reverential regard for the memory of a distinguished citizen whose death is so recent, who has done so much for the diffusion of useful knowledge among men, and whose virtues and genius have shed an unclouded and imperishable lustre upon the name of America. The death of Prof. Agassiz may be justly regarded as one of the important events that cluster about the close of the century which he has so greatly honored by his profound genius, the variety and extent of his acquisitions, the purity of his character, and the unceasing and important labors of his illustrious life. It was, said the speaker, one of the chief felicities of the present occasion, that the appeal is made in behalf of those who are in full possession of their faculties and strength; who are endowed, it may be, in many instances, with capacity and even genius of the highest order, ready and ambitious for the contests of life, ruddy with the hues of health, whose success will contribute in myriad ways to the comfort, elevation, and wealth of the industrial, social, and political world. No momentary relief, no brief extinction of flickering existence is solicited for them, but the opportunity for work, the means of employment, protection from imposition and injustice, which is the legitimate object of every form of government. A foretaste of present suffering and a prospective scarcity of food just now excites public attention, and forces upon us a consideration of the means of cheaper and larger transportation of the actual necessaries of life. The best methods of substituting actual values for the illusory promises to pay, which the much-prized greenbacks bear upon their face, is another subject which commands universal attention. Congressional committees seek a remedy from the people and popular assemblies, and public journals are submerged by a sea of inconsequential speculation "that ne'er knows retiring ebb." It will all end, however, except the criminal extravagance and restriction put upon the transportation of the actual necessaries of life, in flaming double-edged reports, fiery epigrams and flowery speeches. Michelet says that a nation which suffers the execution of women can never maintain a long existence. But a Government that permits or forces its people in the very centre of its fertile territory to burn bread for fuel while multitudes are famishing or perishing for food 500 miles distant, passes human belief. If the ladies of America, in imitation of the non-consumption and non-importation agreement of the glorious women whose patriotic virtues we now commemorate, would refrain from unnecessary railway travel, the never-ending serpentine trains that now sweep across the continent at their pleasure, crowded with elegant women and their brave cavaliers, would be laden with life-bearing corn and meat, carrying sustenance and joy to the whole human family. There is no spectacle that could fill the eyes of so many people with inexpressible joy as that which should exhibit the gorgeous palace cars stuffed with barrels of flour, sacks of corn, barrels of beef, and flitches of bacon, like that sung by Goldsmith, which he thought

"Fit for a painter's study,
The white was so white,
And the red was so ruddy."

Three barrels of flour or three sacks of corn put upon the wharves of an Atlantic city at the same cost in currency for which we now get two, would instantaneously make the paper they represent the equivalent of gold, because it would command in domestic and foreign markets a sum in gold equal to the refulgent face of the now dishonored greenback. Whether or not this be true, and so simple a solution of a difficult problem might be worth consideration, certain it is that those engaged in the beneficent enterprise this night inaugurated must command the support of the people and secure to their beneficiaries the succor and protection so much needed. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor. The Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble." If we desire an illustration of the vast results that small beginnings have secured, it is only necessary to recur to the history of the 16th of December, 1773. The rest of the address was historical, and occupied about half an hour.

This was followed by a poem by Wm. F. Gill, and by vocal and instrumental music; also by an exhibition of historical paintings and tableaux, and the distribution of souvenir chests of tea by ladies completed the entertainment.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts Historical Society observed the Tea Anniversary by a private social gathering at the residence of Rev. Robert C. Waterston, in Chester square. Stories, mementoes, reminiscenses and relics were the order of the day, and Robert C. Winthrop, Richard Frothingham, N. B. Shurtleff, and others, participated.

The day was appropriately celebrated in Salem and other old towns of the Commonwealth.

HARTFORD, Dec. 16.—The "Boston Tea Party" centennial is being celebrated in Middletown and other places by social tea parties and festivals.

THE NEW-YORK WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

The New-York Woman's Suffrage Society celebrated the centennial of the "Boston Tea Party," last evening, at the Union League Theatre. The celebration took the shape of a "mass-meeting" of ladies, and, although the celebration of the "Boston Tea Party" was the ostensible object of the meeting, it was devoted principally to the discussion of the well-worn topic of giving women an equal share with men in the representation of the country. The exemption of women from taxation in the absence of this representation was, in fact, the text of the proceedings. Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier presided, and the platform was occupied by about a dozen of ladies, members of the Woman's Suffrage Society, including Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Dr. Hallock, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Shepherd, and other more or less prominent members. The theatre was quite crowded, principally by ladies, but there were but few gentlemen in attendance.

Mrs. Lozier briefly introduced the purpose of the meeting, and contended in favor of the natural rights which she said were a principle in human nature.

Mrs. Shepherd then read a letter from Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, of Washington, expressing her sympathy with the purpose of the meeting, and elaborating her view on the subject of woman's rights, which views were quite in accord with those expressed by the subsequent speakers.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Secretary to the meeting, brought forward the following resolutions:

That as an expression of the sentiments of the tax-paying women of New-York we reiterate, as applied to ourselves, the determination contained in this bill of rights, put forth by our ancestors 100 years ago: First, that the women of this country are entitled to all the rights and privileges of the men of the country. Second, That it is indispensably essential to the freedom of the people, and the undoubted right of all men and women that no taxes be imposed on them, but by their own consent given in person, or by their representatives. Third—That the only representatives of these women are persons chosen by themselves, and that no taxes can be constitutionally imposed upon them but by legislatures composed of persons so chosen.

In submitting these resolutions, she stated that New-York had had its tea party as well as Boston, although its history was not so well known, and proceeded to inform her auditors that the Sons of Liberty, (an organization which existed in New-York at the time,) or Mohawks, as they were sometimes called, had procured the emptying of two cargoes of tea into the waters of the bay, having waited for the vessels which brought the cargoes, the Nancy and the London, for several months. Boston had not, therefore, the exclusive honor which belonged to this tea-party transaction. She wished people could be brought to understand that the demands of women to-day were not less reasonable than those in furtherance of which their ancestors, a century ago, elected to precipitate a revolution. She did not advocate the proposition that women should refuse articles upon which they were unjustly taxed (because if they did that, they would deprive themselves of all the luxuries of life) by throwing them overboard, but she thought the time had come when the tax collectors themselves might be thrown over. [Great laughter.] She said that, of course, only figuratively. What she desired was that women would not consent to pay taxes until they are represented. There should be an anti-tax association in this City which would guide them to this issue. The Rochester women, she said, had been holding anti-tax meetings, and the same order of things had been going forward in San Francisco.

Mrs. Blake narrated several anecdotes of vigorous ladies, who, in the security of their own castles, had defied all the approaches of the tax collector. One lady, she said, was in the habit of barricading herself in her house whenever the tax collector made his appearance, getting into a top room of the house, and from that coign of vantage, delaying the minion of the Government with potations from her parlors. [Laughter.] In this case, Mrs. Blake said it was suspected that the collector had paid the taxes himself, rather than submit to the convincing streams of the lady's eloquence. [Laughter.] Other instances of ladies who didn't recognize the right of the Government to levy taxes upon them while in their present condition of bondage were given. The position which they had assumed, she said, was no more than that of their ancestors one hundred years ago, and she proceeded to show that the very resolutions which she submitted were based on the declaration made by their ancestors in Congress in 1774 and 1775.

Miss Susan B. Anthony next addressed the meeting. She stood before them, she said, a convicted criminal. [This announcement was received with applause.] She had been tried in the United States Court, convicted by the Supreme Judge of the United States, in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of New-York, and sentenced to the payment of a fine of $100. For what? For asserting her right to representatation in the Government, based on the idea that every person governed ought to have a voice in that Government. Here was a case occurring one hundred years after their ancestors had precipitated a rebellion for the maintenance of these rights, in which a native-born American citizen who was guilty of neither idiocy nor lunacy, nor any offense was tried and convicted by a United States Court of a crime to which the punishment of State Prison attached, simply for the act of having exercised her right to vote. But she was satisfied that they would fight it out on this line if the contest were to last for the next hundred years. What was true of the Colonists of one hundred years ago was true in regard to the women of America to-day. What was their position at present? It did not matter to them whether the laws were all right or all wrong; they were made for them by another class, and consequently they are in a position of slavery. The cry that met them on every side was, "Are not women well cared for and well protected?" Now, the most difficult thing in the world was to make any one see a principle, when that principle was not violated in his or her person. The United States Government, Miss Anthony said, had better take warning, for women would never submit to taxation without representation. She then supplemented the list furnished by Mrs. Blake, of interesting ladies who declined any advances by the Government in the matter of levying taxes. She complained bitterly that a woman could not be tried by her peers, and said that this, and the right of women to vote, should be settled by the nation, and not by any petty State Legislature. For her part, she wished that her tongue would cleave to her mouth before ever she would ask the constituents of John Morrissey if they were willing she should vote.

At the conclusion of Miss Anthony's address, letters apologizing for their inability to attend were read from Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others.

The resolutions were then adopted by the meeting, and a petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York was also adopted asking them to pass a law exempting women from taxation until they were represented in the Government.

Mrs. Dr. Hallock next delivered a long address, in which she spoke of the inability of men and women to legislate for each other. For her own part, she said that when she saw a man with a cigar in his mouth and his feet on the mantelpiece, she did not know he felt. [Laughter.] While deprecating any intention of being severe on men, she contrived to say some very hard things, and among other matters divided the masculine animal, as she termed him, into three heads—males, men, and gentlemen.

At the conclusion of her address the meeting adjourned.

DR. DURYEA TO REMAIN IN BROOKLYN.

In accordance with a call signed by some of the most prominent clergymen in Brooklyn, a large meeting was held last evening, in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, to remonstrate against the acceptance of a call extended to Dr. Duryea to fill the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New-York. Among those present were Revs. Drs. Budington, Scudder, Inglis, and Talmage, Rev. Messrs. J. Hyatt Smith, Martin, and Everest. Mr. S. N. Stebins presided. Letters were received from Messrs. Beecher, Cuyler, Storrs, Wells, and Carrol, and speeches were made by Messrs. Budington, Talmage, Scudder, and others. A series of resolutions expressing the hope that Dr. Duryea would not feel compelled to accept the call issued by the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, were adopted. In the midst of the meeting the following letter was received from Dr. Duryea:

To the Session of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: At our last meeting I informed you that I had received a call to the pastorate of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New-York, and, although I had neither desire nor conviction of duty inclining me to seek a separation from you, yet certain circumstances made it necessary that I should give this matter careful consideration. I have used all the means appointed by the Lord for the guidance of his ministers, and have concluded that it is my duty to remain where Providence has placed me. I have communicated my decision to the Madison Square Church by a letter sent yesterday evening to be delivered to-day. I hope the Lord will manifest approval and bless us together as Pastor and people. Yours, most respectfully,
JOSEPH T. DURYEA.
BROOKLYN, Monday, Dec. 16, 1873.

The letter was received with enthusiastic applause after which the Doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced. The meeting then adjourned.

COLLISION BETWEEN STREET CARS.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, as car No. 48 of the Second Avenue Line, filled with passengers, was proceeding up town, and when passing the intersection of Forty-fifth street and Second avenue, the horses became frightened and ran away, despite the most strenuous efforts of the driver to control them. At the point indicated there is a very steep grade; and as the car was rushing along the track at a terrific pace, the driver applied the brake sharply, but it failed to act, and the momentum of the car was not diminished. The car sped on until it reached Forty-eighth street, when it collided with and crushed in the rear of car No. 76 of the same line, also going up town on the same track. Both cars were badly smashed, and four of the passengers were seriously injured. John J. Willard, of No. 330 West Twenty-first street, and Samuel Cohen, of No. 583 Grand street, were seriously injured about the head and body. They were attended by a surgeon at a neighboring drug store, and were then sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Michael O'Brien, of No. 312 East Eighty-sixth street, and Emil Micolwitzer, of No. 97 Forsyth street, had their collar bones broken, and after being attended by Dr. White left for their homes. Several other passengers were injured by flying fragments of glass and splinters. The driver of the car was not arrested, as it appeared from the statements of several of the passengers that he did all in his power to prevent the accident, but, unfortunately, the brake-chain either broke or became disarranged, so that be lost all control of the car and it was impossible for him to decrease its speed.

THE MURDER OF IDA W. VAIL.

The trial of Alonzo E. Kimball, charged with causing the death of Ida W. Vail was continued in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court yesterday. Mrs. Marcella K. Metzler, the woman who kept the house in which deceased died, was again examined, and testified that on the 5th of October, the day the girl died, defendant told her he would not see her again. He also stated that his money bought every article of clothing she wore for over a year previous, and said he longed for the time when the girl would be well again, but that she never would handle another dollar of his money. Several other witnesses were placed on the stand, and the court then adjourned to 9:30 A. M., to day.

JUDGE SCUDDER AND THE NEW-BRUNSWICK BANK.

At the opening of the December term of the Middlesex County Court yesterday, Judge Scudder, after alluding to several matters of minor importance, called the attention of the Grand Jury to what he termed a matter of grave importance to the community. One of the oldest and most trusted banking institutions in the State had suddenly been found insolvent. The State Bank, upon investigation, found a defalcation of $600,000. He instructed the jury to make a careful inquiry and discover where the responsibility for this gross wrong lay. The guilty parties, when found, should be punished to the full extent of the law. The guilty ones should be made infamous and made criminals. He alluded in very strong terms to the prevalence of the practice of proving recreant to trust, and gave the jury to understand that in that court criminals who enter a house and commit petty larceny would not be visited with the severity of the law and defaulters allowed to go free.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD NOTES.

As large a force of men are at present working in the navy-yard, and as briskly as during the height of the excitement occasioned by the capture of the Virginius. The Minnesota, the sister frigate of the Colorado, is almost completed, and will go into commission, commanded by Capt. Luce, on Tuesday next. Mr. Raymond, a coal contractor, of Murray street, in this City, and the owner of the barge Upland, at present sunk with 300 tons of coal, in front of the dry-dock, has not yet commenced to raise her. The Arapiles, as a consequence, still incumbers the dry-dock, to the exclusion of United States vessels waiting for repairs. To-day, the monitor Dictator will go on the Erie Basin Dry-dock to have some necessary repairs done on her. A draft of 150 men arrived at the yard yesterday morning, from New-Orleans. With the fine weather the number of visitors to the yard has increased to an extent that taxes to the utmost the patience of Mr. Hipple, the courteous clerk of the yard, one of whose multifarious duties it is to issue passes.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The only important business transacted at the meeting of the Kings County Supervisors last evening was the awarding of the contract for the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. The Committee on Military Affairs presented the following report:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred their own report for the building of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, respectfully report that they recommend the substitution of the following resolution for the one attached to that report, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to enter into contract with the following-named persons for furnishing material and building the new armory for the Thirteenth Regiment, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted by this board, they being the lowest responsible bidders, viz.: Alexander Hamilton, for carpenter-work, $16,700; P. F. Burns, mason-work, $31,000; Collier & Shapter, iron-work, $26,500; Martin J. Brien, plumbing, $650. Total, $74,850.

(Signed,)
E. B. FOWLER,
JAS. FLETCHER,
GEO. W. RICHARDS,
W. L. B. STEARS,
A. GUBNER,
Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution was adopted.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT WELLS COLLEGE CELEBRATED.

At Wells College, Aurora, Cayuga Lake, Founder's Day was celebrated on the 13th inst. The reception took place in the drawing-room and halls of the college. Henry Wells, whose gift of $150,000 founded the institution several years ago, enjoyed, with Mrs. Wells, the congratulations of the young lady students and friends from abroad. Chancellor Pruyn, Regent Pierson, Dr. Woolworth, Hon. Wm. H. Bogart, Hon. Chas. B. Sedgwick, were present; also, Col. Morgan, whose recent generous gift of $100,000 has attracted so much public attention to the college. Dr. Upson, (late of Hamilton College,) gave the anniversary address. A fine collation ended the entertainment. The institution was never more flourishing than it is now, or gave better promise of success in the future.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

The funeral of Mr. James Lynch will take place from his late residence, No. 129 West Twenty-first street, this morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Lynch was an active business man for a number of years in this City. He was born in Ireland on the 23d of December, 1805, and came early in life to the United States. He lived in New-York for upward of fifty years, and during the larger portion of that time was engaged in the grocery trade. He accumulated a very considerable fortune in his business and retired about twenty years ago, having maintained throughout a high character for probity and honor. His funeral services will be held in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Saute's annual Bal Masque takes place this evening at Irving Hall.

At Association Hall, Rev. A. A. Willets lectured about "The Model Wife" last evening.

Shakespearean readings were given by Mr. C. Whitney, at Association Hall, yesterday afternoon.

The fifth annual ball of the Spanish benevolent society La Nacional, is to be held at Irving Hall on Friday next.

At the Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church, last evening, Rev. H. M. Gallaher lectured on "Ireland and the Irish."

Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., lectured at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening, on "The Force That Wins."

A lecture on "Edmund Burke, the Great Irish Orator," was delivered last evening at the Terrace Garden Theatre by Richard O'Gorman.

The eleventh annual ball of the Jersey Schuetzencorps was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. There was a large attendance.

The Baptist Sunday-school of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, intends holding a fair on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst., in the body of the church.

The exhibition of "The Pilgrim," at Bain Hall, Great Jones street, last evening, for the benefit of the Fifty-third street Baptist Church, drew a large audience.

A grand concert will be given at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening next, by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, composed of sixty performers, under the lead of Mr. Eben.

Prof. Hartz, whose performances at the Cooper Institute drew and delighted large audiences, will resume his entertainments at Robinson Hall, commencing next Monday evening.

The annual bazaar of the Ladies' Association of the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, will be held in the chapel (Clymer street) on the afternoons and evenings of to-day and Thursday.

Rev. Clement French lectured before the Young Men's Christian Associatian, at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second avenue, on Monday evening, on "The Yosemite Valley."

A concert was given at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening for the benefit of Mr. Henry Camp, choir master of the church, who has for several years devoted his energies to the perfecting of chorus singing.

A dramatic representation for the benefit of a charity school will be given this evening, under the auspices of the Thalia Amateur Society, at the Union League Theatre. M. Hartz, the illusionist, will bring the entertainment to a close.

The ladies of Rutgers Presbyterian Church are conducting a fair in the rooms of Association Hall, entrance on Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street, and will continue it to-day and Thursday from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day.

Mrs. Maria Jourdan Westmoreland lectured last evening in De Garmo's Hall, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on "Kisses." The lecture was given under the auspices of the "Fraternals," in aid of the Free Dormitory for Woman.

A fair under the care of the women of Alpha Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, was opened in Robinson Hall, Monday, and will be continued until next week, Wednesday. The proceeds of the fair will be added to the charity fund of the order.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association are to give performances of the "Hunchback" and the "Quiet Family," at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Dec. 20, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the sufferers in the Virginius massacre, and other victims of Spanish cruelty.

A grand amateur dramatic entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, Jan. 29, 1874, in aid of the Shepherd's Fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York. This charity is a noble one, having for its object the care of the children of the needy.

The Woman's Social Education Society will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting at Plimpton Hall this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Dr. Miller will read a paper on "Truth in Amenities," and Mrs. Prof. Lyman will read a paper entitled "A Plea for Training-schools." Ladies are invited. Admission free.

The ladies of Rutgers Presbyterian Church are holding an attractive fair at Nos. 304 and 306 Fourth avenue, (Young Men's Christian Association Building,) where many beautiful and useful articles are exhibited for sale, suitable for holiday presents, &c., and at reasonable prices. We understand that the fair will remain open till to-morrow evening.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the Church of the Disciples, on Monday evening, Dec. 22, in aid of the North-eastern Dispensary, No. 222 East Fifty-ninth street, instituted for the relief of the sick poor. The valuable services of a number of ladies and gentlemen of distinguished musical talent have been secured. Rev. George H. Hepworth will deliver an address.

PERSONAL.

Gen. George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, is at the Gilsey House.

Lieut. Commander H. B. Robeson, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Gordon Granger, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. Richard Nevens, of Columbus, Ohio, is at the New-York Hotel.

State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and Hon. D. J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Sir Hugh Allen, of Montreal; Frederick Billings, of Vermont, and State Senator elect John A. King, of Long Island, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, N. Y.; Assemblyman J. McGuire, of Havana, N. Y.; E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y.; Rev. C. H. Foote, of St. Louis, and George H. French, President of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotet.

Signor Tamberlick, Peter Butler, of Boston; Hon. Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y., and William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN IMPORTANT CHARGE.

At the opening of the Passaic County (N. J.) Courts, at Paterson, yesterday, Judge Bedle called the attention of the Grand Jury particularly to the recent fall of Spear's building, at Passaic, by which two lives were lost. He also desired that they would give their attention to any charges which might be brought before them implicating parties for attempting to corrupt juries. The crime is known under the statute as "embrocery," and it is understood that serious charges will be made against a number of persons. It is the purpose of the court and the prosecuting attorney to have all such charges thoroughly investigated.

UMBRELLAS CONSIDERED AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

If we were asked what we would like for a Christmas present, we should reply without hesitation that we would like an umbrella. If we were asked by somebody else we should say the same thing, and so on up to seven times; beyond that we would not be certain of our action. The fact is that umbrellas are the best presents you can give or get, for they are always acceptable, and so long as they remain they never fail to remind us of the kind thoughtfulness of the friend who gave them. Them, we say, for two are better than one. They are articles that every one should have a stock of; one for a fine day and one for a storm, one to give your mother-in-law, and another to lend to your rich uncle; one at home and one down town, and one to lie around and be generally useful. We think we have said enough to inspire our readers with a desire to go into the umbrella business largely, and to that end we recommend a visit to the manufactory of Messrs. Isaac Smith's Son & Co., No. 405 Broadway, (near Canal street,) where the best and largest stock in the United States may be seen, and where you can get first-rate articles in gingham for $1 50, in guanaco from $2 50 to $7 50, and in silk from $3 50 to $15.—*Evening Mail.*

The Death of Prof. Agassiz.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of this learned scientist, greatly to be deplored, teaches a most important lesson, and furnishes a most impressive warning to brain-workers. Brain labor, exhausting as it does the phosphoric element, which chemical science has proved to exist largely in the brain and nervous system, is certain to induce mental and nervous exhaustion, causing a breaking down of the nervous system, resulting in paralysis in some form, which is practically the death of the nervous system, and from which recovery is rare, and then only as a mental wreck. Phosphorus is the indispensable chemical food for the brain and nervous system. Brain labor, the exercise of the mental powers and faculties, exhausts, uses up, consumes—in fact, burns up this vitally important, life-giving, and life-sustaining element faster than can be supplied through the ordinary channels of recuperation. Unless this chemical element is supplied, and the supply kept up and maintained, mental and nervous exhaustion will ensue, the brain will lose its vigor, become impaired and diseased; and as the brain is the grand head-centre of the nervous system, it, in turn, will become impaired, lose its vigor, become debilitated, and break down, developing consumption, nervous and general debility, loss of nervous power and energy, heart disease, liver complaints, dyspepsia, insanity, and paralysis. All these terrible affections spring from one grand cause—the loss, diminution, and undue waste of the phosphoric element. Supply this element and you cure these diseases with almost mathematical certainty. Keep up the supply of this vital element and you absolutely prevent their development. The way to cure any disease is to remove its cause.

Brain-workers, do you see the point? There is no escape for you if you fail to heed the warning. You might as well expect to make steam forever in a boiler, with one charge of fuel, as to expect to make mental steam, and evolve mental and nervous power and energy, without supplying the brain and nervous system with that chemical element which gives you mental strength and nervous power.

Agassis has been a life-long brain worker; the phosphoric element has been exhausted faster than it could be supplied through the ordinary channels of recuperation. He failed and neglected to avail himself of the means of supply afforded by chemical science. The inevitable result followed; paralysis struck him down, as it did Horace Greeley, Vice President Wilson, Hon. John Lothrop Motley, and thousands of others, all brain-workers. It will strike you down, and all who fail to learn the lesson taught by these prominent examples, and to heed the terribly impressive warning. Myriads of brain-workers are to-day standing on the verge of the precipice.

Chemical science has for eighteen years successfully and scientifically furnished through WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA a certain means whereby PHOSPHORUS can be supplied to the system in a perfectly oxidizable and assimilable form, thus placing in the hands of every brain-worker a staff which he can lean upon with perfect safety and confidence.

Brain-workers! Winchester's Hypophosphite, used as a daily chemical food, will feed, nourish, stimulate, and invigorate your brain and nervous system. It will impart mental vigor and nervous power and energy, enabling you to pursue your intellectual and brain work with perfect safety and with renewed and increased power.

Mental and nervous exhaustion will be absolutely avoided; the development of consumption, nervous and general debility, heart disease, loss of nervous power and energy, liver complaints, dyspepsia, insanity, paralysis, &c., which all spring from one grand primary cause, will be prevented, and in all cases where these evils already exist, the means of relief and cure are at hand.

Mr. Editor, science, fortified by facts demonstrated for eighteen years, cannot be upset by the cry of "Quack." We claim by right of science, and a long and brilliant success, that our preparation is a grand discovery, and of incalculable benefit to humanity. We claim that Winchester's Hypophosphite will accomplish all herein set forth. We claim it to be the specific remedy for consumption, and that there need not be another death from that disease, except in existing cases of hopeless nature. We claim that it will absolutely prevent the development of consumption in every case of threatened attack and predisposition, hereditary or otherwise. We claim that it is destined to utterly abolish the greatest scourge with which humanity is afflicted. We claim it to be a certain means of maintaining the health and strength, and the grand victories won and unparalleled success achieved during its eighteen years of existence justify and indorse all we claim. Yours, &c.,

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
No. 36 John st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Christmas

Has annually been made happy in thousands of homes for the last twenty years by the present of a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE.
Nos. 625 and 1,141 Broadway, New-York.
No. 306 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
No. 8 Newark av., Jersey City.—*Advertisement.*

After the Holidays

H. S. Wilhelm & Co., No. 1,152 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., sell their entirely new stock of China, Glass, and Earthen-ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Cutlery, Plated ware, &c., at panic prices.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

CHOCOLAT MENIER—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. No. 45 Beaver street.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Soothe the Irritated Scalp Skin by using BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Lace Curtains at a reduction of 25 per cent. G. L. KELTY & Co., No. 724 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton makes tooth drawing a pleasure with laughing gas. Our only specialty.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE WHIPPING-POST.
CONGRESSMEN ON THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.
DEATH OF PROF. AGASSIZ.
OUR RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.
THE NEW-YORK STATE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.
IS THERE A FUTURE FOR DEMOCRACY?
THE OLD CHAPEL MASTER—A Story.
CORN CULTURE IN INDIANA.
SAP IN PLANTS.

With full reports of the Live Stock and Produce Markets, and a variety of articles of interest to the farmer and general reader.

Copies for sale at the counter in the TIMES OFFICE, PRICE 5 CENTS.

Dry Monopole Champagne
OF
HEIDSIECK & CO.

Purveyors since 1817 to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany.

This favorite imported Dry Champagne for sale by all wine merchants and grocers.

Champagnes.

AY.
POMMERY & GRENO.
G. H. MUMM & CO.
LOUIS ROEDERER.
PIPER HEIDSICK.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

For Upward of Thirty Years Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes.

An old and well-tried remedy.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BURNETT—WENDELL.—In New-York, Dec. 16, by Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, Mr. ROBERT L. BURNETT and Mrs. WENDELL.

DOS PASSOS—HAYS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. J. F. Elder, Mr. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS to MARY D., daughter of D. C. Hays, all of this City.

PUTMAN-CRAMER—WILSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873, at Prospect Hill Reformed Church, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., A. W. PUTMAN-CRAMER to MARIA, youngest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., Newtown-Limavaddy, Ireland.

SMYTHE—JONES.—At Grace Church, Madison, Wis., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. John Wilkinson, WILLIAM G. SMYTHE, of New-York, to HELEN, only daughter of John N. Jones, Esq., of Madison.

WEEKS—FOSTER.—In Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 16, at the Madison Avenue M. E. Church "North," by Rev. J. S. Deale, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. H. Dashiel, Mr. FRANK M. WEEKS, of Morrisania, N. Y., to Miss LINA, youngest daughter of Ambrose Foster, of Baltimore, Md. No cards.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 15th inst., JAMES D. ACKERMAN, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence in Webster av., near South st., Jersey City Heights, on Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Beechwood for interment.

BACKSTER.—At the residence of her son, Kingsland, N. J., Dec. 12, LUCY A., wife of the late Charles C. Backster, of this City, aged 79.

BELLINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873, MARGARET BELLINGHAM, relict of the late John Bellingham.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, James H. Bellingham, and her son-in-law, Hugh O'Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 190 Prospect st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 19, 1873, at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—At Athens, Sunday, Dec. 14, JULIA, wife of Nathan Clark, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Athens, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 15, CHARLES DAVIS, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, at 2 P. M. The remains will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery on Friday morning.

DURYEE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at Newark, N. J., PETER SHARPE, only child of Dr. John L. and Amy J. Duryee, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Peter S. Duryee, No. 40 Park place, Newark, Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDGAR.—Lost at sea, by the sinking of the Ville du Havre, ELIZABETH E., wife of the late Herman Le Roy Edgar, of this City. Also, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Elizabeth and H. Le Roy Edgar.

HOYT.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1873, Hon. JAMES H. HOYT, late Superintendent New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ISELIN.—At her residence, Bâle, Switzerland, Dec. 14, EMILY ROULET, widow of the late Isaac Iselin, formerly of this City.

KENYON.—On the 15th inst., VARNUM S., Jr., only child of the late Varnum S. and Maggie T. Kenyon, aged 5 years.

His remains were removed to Middleville, Herkimer County, for interment.

KINZIE.—On the 13th inst., suddenly, of heart disease, Col. ROBERT A. KINZIE, United States Army.

The funeral will take place at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Dec. 16.

LOINES.—At Mt. Vernon, on Monday, Dec. 15, JONAS P. LOINES, M. D.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, 18th inst. Carriages at Mt. Vernon to meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12 M., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

LYNCH.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, JAMES LYNCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, William and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 129 East 21st st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

MOSS.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Sunday, Dec. 14, WILLIAM F. MOSS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Green Oak street, Astoria, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 10:30 o'clock.

POWERS.—Dec. 14, RANDALL J. POWERS, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Geo. W. Powers, are invited to attend his funeral from No. 8 West 50th st., Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On the 16th inst., CATHERINE C. RUSSELL, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. P. Newkirk, corner of Bergen and Harrison avs., Jersey City, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 18th inst. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment.

SLARK.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, HELENA K. SLARK, daughter of the late Robert Slark, of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles P. Palmer, No. 24 East 39th st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, LOTHROP L. STURGES, late of the firm of Sturges, Clearman & Co., in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAGGARD.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 113 West 42d st., K. DESAIX TAGGARD, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Dec. 15, at Newark, N. J., THOS. S. WILLIAMS, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Avenue M. E. Church, corner 119th st., Harlem, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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We beg to call the attention of the trade and the public to the decision rendered on the 5th inst., in the Court of Common Pleas of the State of New-York, against A. Werner, perpetually enjoining him from manufacturing, keeping, or selling any Champagne with a label similar to or in imitation of that of the well-known PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE, for which we are sole agents in the United States and Canada, and we beg to give notice that we shall continue to prosecute with all the rigor the law permits any infringement of our labels and trade marks, as well of Piper Heidsieck Champagne as of Martell Brandy.
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The mails for Europe, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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DEC 1873

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 25@$5 75. Wheat unsettled and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 17@$1 18; No. 2 do. $1 15, cash; $1 16$\frac{1}{4}$, January; $1 19$\frac{1}{8}$ February; No. 3 Spring, $1 09@$1 10; Rejected, $1 05. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 51$\frac{1}{4}$c. cash; 52$\frac{1}{4}$c. January; 55$\frac{1}{4}$c. February; New, 50c.; New Rejected, 48c.; Old, 51c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 38$\frac{1}{4}$c. for No. 2, spot; 38$\frac{3}{4}$c. January; Rejected, 35$\frac{1}{4}$c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower for No. 2 Fall at $1 39; No. 3 Spring—Demand active; price advanced to $1 05. Pork dull and declined at $14, spot; $14 50 February. Lard in fair demand and lower; 8$\frac{1}{2}$c. bid, spot; sales at 8$\frac{3}{8}$c. January; 8$\frac{5}{8}$c. February. Bulk Meats steady; sales of partly-cured loose Shoulders at 5$\frac{1}{4}$c.; Short Rib Middles, 6$\frac{3}{4}$c.; Short Clear Middles, 6$\frac{7}{8}$c.@7c.; fully cured, packed, $\frac{1}{4}$c. higher. Green Meats steady at 5c. for Shoulders; 6$\frac{3}{4}$c. for Rough Sides. Hams, 7$\frac{1}{4}$c.@8$\frac{3}{4}$c. for 20 and 15 lbs., average. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm at $5 50@$5 65. Whisky firm and scarce and higher, at 95c.@96c. Alcohol scarce and firm; held at $2c. Receipts, 14,000 bbls. Flour, 209,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, and 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, and 13,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Imports within the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,200 bbls.; Wheat, 22,650 bushels; Corn, 14,200 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Barley, 3,320 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 41,600 bushels; Corn, 14,200 bushels; Oats, 39,900 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat in light demand; sales of 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; 1,000 do. do. at $1 45; 1,000 do. Red Winter at $1 55. Corn moderately active; sales of 6,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 67c.; 1,000 do. do. at 67$\frac{1}{2}$c. Oats quiet; No. 2 has been held at 48c.@50c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Western, $1 30@$1 50. Rye nominal at $1. Barley-malt quiet; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce; sample lots at $1 46@$1 48. Corn firm; new, in the ear, 52c.@55c.; old, in the ear and shelled, 60c. Oats firm at 42c.@50c. Barley unsettled. Rye quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork nominal at $15@$15 25. Lard dull; steam held at 8$\frac{1}{4}$c.; sales of Kettle at 8$\frac{3}{4}$c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 5$\frac{1}{4}$c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6$\frac{3}{4}$c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7$\frac{3}{4}$c.; Clear Sides, 8c., all new. Live Hogs dull at $4 60@$5 10; receipts, 8,500; shipments, 2,900. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 5$\frac{1}{4}$; Clear Rib Sides, 6$\frac{3}{4}$; Clear Sides, 6$\frac{3}{4}$c.; Hams, 8c.@8$\frac{3}{4}$c. Whisky in good demand; sales at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 18; No. 2, $1 15, cash; $1 15$\frac{1}{4}$c. December; $1 18$\frac{1}{2}$, January. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and weak at 78c. for No. 1. Barley dull at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 25. Hams in Pickle sold at 9c.@9$\frac{1}{2}$c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5c., loose; 5$\frac{1}{4}$c.@5$\frac{3}{8}$c., boxed. Lard sold at 8$\frac{1}{4}$c. for Steam, 8$\frac{3}{4}$c. for Kettle. Live Hogs steady at $4 75@$5 75. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, and 81,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Full prices asked but no demand; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 62$\frac{1}{2}$; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 49$\frac{3}{4}$; January, $1 52@$1 52$\frac{1}{2}$; February, $1 56$\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Red, $1 51$\frac{1}{2}$. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, cash and January, 58$\frac{1}{2}$c.; February, 59$\frac{1}{2}$c.; New, 58c.; Low Mixed, 57$\frac{1}{2}$c. Oats dull and drooping at 44$\frac{1}{2}$c. for No. 2, 45c. January. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 80@$5 90. Clover-seed sold at $5 25; Mammoth, $5 60; Rejected, $5. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Flour steady; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; Extra White Michigan held at $1 85. Corn firm but quiet; sales of two cars Low Mixed at 71c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 63@$1 65. Corn-meal—Sales at $1 50 for bolted; $1 45 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $23@$24, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—Hogs weaker; sales at $5@$5 10. Pork held at $15@$15 50. Bulk Meats quiet at 6c. for Shoulders; 7$\frac{1}{4}$c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7$\frac{1}{2}$c. for Clear Sides, loose. Green Meats steady at 5$\frac{1}{2}$c. for Shoulders; 6$\frac{3}{4}$c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c.@7$\frac{1}{4}$c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams quiet at 10c.@12$\frac{1}{2}$c. Lard steady at 8c.@8$\frac{1}{2}$c. for Steam, spot; 8$\frac{1}{4}$c., January; 8$\frac{3}{4}$c., February. Corn in good demand at 50c.@60c. Oats better at 45c.@50c. Wheat firm and unchanged. Flour quiet; sales of A No. 1 at $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$8 75. Whisky firm at 94$\frac{1}{2}$c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Flour in improved demand and firm, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged; receipts light. Corn active and firmer; Southern White, 85c.@73c.; do. Yellow, 68c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 77c. Oats firmer and scarce; Southern, 50c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye quiet at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged and inactive. Western Butter steady and in fair demand; good to choice rolls and tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio cargoes are held at 24c.@26c. Whisky very firm at $1 06.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Petroleum steady; crude, 9$\frac{1}{4}$c.; Refined, 13$\frac{1}{4}$c. Coffee, advancing tendency. Seeds—Clover steady; fair to good Western, 7$\frac{1}{4}$c.@7$\frac{1}{2}$c. Flour active; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 60; Amber, $1 64@$1 68; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye, 95c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, old and new, 67c.@78c. Oats active; White, 57c.@58c.; Mixed, 53c.@55c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $16@$16 50. Whisky, $1.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—Grain dull and unchanged. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Red at $1 60; No. 2 do., $1 48. Corn sold at 64c.@66c. for Old; 60c. for New. Oats—Sales of No. 1 State at 48c.; No. 2, 46c. Barley sold at $1 25@$1 58 for good to choice. Petroleum quiet and easier at 11$\frac{1}{2}$c. for Standard White, in car lots.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16.—Flour steady at $5 50@$9 50. Corn active and higher at 72c. Oats in good demand at 55c. Bulk Meats dull and unsettled at 6c.@6$\frac{1}{4}$c. for Shoulders, 7$\frac{1}{2}$c. for clear Rib Sides, 7$\frac{3}{4}$c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 8$\frac{1}{2}$c.@9$\frac{1}{2}$c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 37$\frac{1}{2}$c.@38c. Resin firm; $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard, $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 25.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 16, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 22 Thompson street, east side, 150 feet north of Bleecker street, for $17,375, the buyer being H. H. Jessup, plaintiff in the legal action. E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a similar court order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, also sold an unfinished brick house, with lot 25.6 by 102.2, situate on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 36.8 feet east of Madison avenue, for $14,250, to John J. Searing. This property was twice sold, at first bringing $14,600, but the bidder, after the knock down, refused to comply with the terms of sale. The following legal auctions noticed were adjourned: Sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of property on East Broadway, Pike and Division streets, adjourned to the 20th inst.; sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Thirtieth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to Jan. 15, and sale by same auctioneer of leasehold property on Eighth street, east of Broadway, adjourned to Feb. 10. No other real estate business was transacted.

Fox Brothers, No. 14 Pine street, report having effected the following sales on private contract: One four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 537 Fifth avenue, sold for $137,500; lot 20 by 100, house 65 feet deep, with extension 31 by 28. Also, four lots, together in size 100 by 95, on Sixth avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-seventh street, sold for $130,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Quite a number of sales are announced to-day, viz.:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 238 East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue; lot, 17.10 by 100.2; house, 48 feet deep.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, No. 365 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 138 feet east of Avenue A; lot, 19.9 by 100.10.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five lots, together forming a plot in size 100.5 by 70, with five unfinished dwelling-houses thereon, situate on Madison avenue, at the north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 69 James street, east side; lot 16.8 by 100.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlock, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 190 feet east of Lexington avenue. Lease dated April 1, 1870; term, twenty years. Ground rent, $520 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 212 Thompson st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Bleecker st., lot 25x100	$17,375

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 unfinished brick house and lot, East 86th st., s. s., 36.8 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 25.6x102.2	$14,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 16.

West st., n. e. corner of Bank st., 152.1x206.2x117.8x211.6	$320,000
6th st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., or Bowery, 25x97	3,500
13th st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of 4th av., or Old Bowery line, 150x100; also, a small gore lot in rear of one of above lots, 11x8x13.3; 13th st., n. s., 308.2 ft. w. of 3d av., 90.10x90; 14th st., s. s., about 237 ft. e. of 4th av., or Old Bowery line, 25x106.6, (1-5 part)	35,000
22d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9	25,000
32d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x98.9	40,000
33d st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9	9,000
47th st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x50.3, (½ part)	699
61st st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Madison av., 21.8x25.5	29,000
76th st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of 1st av., about 15.6x102.2, rear, irregular, with strip off n. e. corner, 32.2 ft. n. s. of 76th st., 10x20.5	4,000
77th st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2	10,500
78th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d av., 13.4x102.2	7,125
78th st., s. s., 131.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 13.4x102.2	7,125
101st st., n. s., extending from 2d av. to 3d av., 610x100.11	125,000
102d st., s. s., extending from 2d av. to 3d av., 610x100.11	125,000
104th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 183.4x100.10	121,000
118th st., n. s., 256.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x100.11	8,000
127th st., s. s., 318.3 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11	18,000

Avenue A, n. w. corner of 76th st., 75x100	16,500
Madison av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 90th st., 25x90	14,000
1st av., e. s., 122.2 ft. n. of 75th st., 20x78	12,500

LEASES.

Chambers st., No. 118; three years, per year	$4,500
23d st., No. 114, East; two years, per year	3,250
30th st., n. w. corner of bulk-head, North River, about six lots; nine and two-thirds years, per year	2,150
1st av., No. 803, store, first floor, &c.; four years, per year	1,464

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$50,000 TO LOAN FOR AN ESTATE, ON first-class improved, centrally-located City property. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st., Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SOLID CHRISTMAS GIFT.—ELEGANT NEW house, large lot, in Plainfield, $4,000 below its value; terms easy; every way desirable. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE SEVENTH WARD CORNER.

Four-story brick house, No. 291 East Broadway, corner Clinton st.; size, 24x90, with stable on rear; terms very easy. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

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OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

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1874.

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3. THE NECKLACE OF PEARLS. By R. H. STODDARD.
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12. THREE FRENCH MARRIAGES. By MARY E. BLAIR.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE NEW VOLUME, COMMENCING WITH THE JANUARY ISSUE, will be replete with THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

It is the intention of the conductors of the Magazine to render it a model of literary and mechanical excellence, and with this view no advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of POPULAR READING.

The contributions now on hand, or specially engaged, embrace an unusually attractive list of TALES, SHORT STORIES, NARRATIVES, DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES, PAPERS ON SCIENCE AND ART, POEMS, POPULAR ESSAYS, LITERARY CRITICISMS, &c., BY TALENTED AND WELL-KNOWN WRITERS, together with a variety of able and interesting articles on the important questions of the day. In addition to the shorter articles, several ATTRACTIVE SERIAL WORKS will appear in LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE during the year. Among these is A POWERFUL NEW STORY, "MALCOLM," BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D., Author of "Alec Forbes," "Robert Falconer," &c., which will be commenced, without fail, in the February Number.

These productions are confidently believed to be masterpieces of their authors, abounding in incident and humor, in striking characters and dramatic situations.

A large amount of space will be devoted to OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, which will be enriched with short and lively articles on persons of note, incidents of the day, and other novel or amusing topics.

A large proportion of the articles, especially those descriptive of travel, will be PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The pictorial embellishments of the Magazine will constitute one of its most attractive features.

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DANCING.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

PRINTING.

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FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 Per Cent. WATER LOAN BONDS. CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION. ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

John J. Cisco & Son, BANKERS, No. 59 Wall street, New-York.

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Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

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WALKER, ANDREWS & CO No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. ANDREWS & CO., PARIS. TRAVELERS' CREDITS. Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York. N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS. Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the under signed at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company. 1st December, 1873.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY CONVERTIBLE BONDS For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 119 Liberty st. to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	153,269 68
ASSETS	303,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors, D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HAS declared a dividend of Thirty per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposits who are not indebted to the bank either as drawers or indorsers. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873. JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANuary next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED, BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874. A. GRACIE KING, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS. THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY BOOKS IN THE CITY, AT HENRY MILLER'S, BOOK-SELLER, BOOK-BINDER, AND IMPORTER OF FINE ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS, No. 82 Nassau st., Between John and Fulton sts., New-York.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF WRITING DESKS, IN LEATHER AND WOOD, IS OFFERED AT A UNIFORM REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, NO. 812 BROADWAY, NEAR 11TH ST.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 9, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 31, 1873, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States at this station, during the five months commencing Feb. 1, 1874. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal. For further information apply to CHARLES HUMPHREYS, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Assistant Commissary Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE-ENGINES. Sealed proposals will be received at the Head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of Dec. 18, 1873, for building four self-acting chemical fire-engines.

For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew, DESKS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, No. 103 Fulton st., BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

MACHINERY.

ANY PERSON HAVING A THIRTY TO THIRTY-five horse-power tubular boiler for sale cheap, can find a customer by addressing below; must be capable of standing 150 pounds cold water pressure, and not used more than eighteen months, and very cheap. R. ASPINALL & NEPHEW, No. 67 1st st., Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, who has lost his wife, wants a situation for his daughter, twelve years old; good size, active, capable, willing, and has a fair education; would like to have some lady adopt her, or a home in some respectable family for a number of years; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

A GREAT NUMBER OF COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, for every capacity, want situations at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., at reduced wages.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat with her work, and a first-class laundress; can flute, polish, puff, &c.; is quiet and respectful. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and assist in the washing or the general house-work of a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful in a private family or a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A really superior and competent girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; is very neat and industrious; would be willing to do any kind of work round the house; best of references; City or country. Inquire at 609 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl, or will assist with the washing, &c.; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR THE house-work of a private family, by a very neat, competent girl; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl in a small private family as chamber-maid; understands sewing and general house-work. Inquire at No. 501 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear, upper house.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—BY A respectable Scotch girl; good City references. Call at No. 747 2d av., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant cook, who is thoroughly experienced in all branches; soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, &c.; is a good pastry cook, makes a variety of desserts, side dishes, jellies, &c.; keeps her kitchen in good order; best reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, very respectable, and excellent cook; lived in the best families; country or City; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, nice side dishes; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants, from Canada; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, or would take care of children, or waitress; best of reference. Call or address at No. 139 East 59th st., or M. H., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO English women; one as first-class cook or laundress; one as good chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN, having excellent recommendations for capability, sobriety, honesty; is punctual and obliging; will go to City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is a first-class laundress; will work for moderate wages in a good home; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a capable woman, with best City references; City or country; wages moderate, to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 11th st., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN of thirty as plain cook, and will assist with washing; has excellent reference; is not afraid of work or the country; wishes a place where she will not have to leave in a month. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A REALLY competent and superior cook; a Protestant English woman; honest, sober, and economical; understands marketing, &c.; best of references; moderate wages required. Call at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK, washer, and ironer, in City or country; understands the care of milk and butter; makes bread, cake, and pies; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 37 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as competent cook; is very neat, honest, sober, and economical; would prove a really good and faithful servant; excellent references; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; good baker; understands her business thoroughly; in a small private family. Call at No. 221 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT all kinds of family cooking, boning, larding, French dishes; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT all kinds of cooking; will do coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 39th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; A FIRST-class cook; expert at meats, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., one flight up, front.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; EXCELLENT baker of bread and biscuit; best City reference. Call at No. 341 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERT DINNER COOK TO GO out by week or day; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 237 East 28th st., grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; an intelligent and economizing servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—AS A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly or boarding-house, by a neat, sober, agreeable, middle-aged woman, with good reference; will take low wages. Send or call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON IN AN INstitution.—By a respectable American Protestant woman, who is thoroughly competent to act as housekeeper or any position of trust in a public institution; good references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPer by an American widow; City or country; experienced; good references. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 207 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; wages no object; City or country; is a good seamstress; used to children; good recommendations for honesty, industry. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED PROTestant young girl, either for general work or for up stairs and grown children; has a gentleman in the City to refer to. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work for a private family; best references. Apply at No. 598 8th av., entrance south-east corner West 39th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL as general house-worker; has good recommendations. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., up stairs.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A KITCHEN-MAID, WHO will do a little washing, or make herself useful in any other way. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate on several machines; will assist in chamber-work and the care of children, and make herself useful; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT maid; understands her duties in all its branches; can pack; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITHout incumbrance would like to get some nice families' washing, or would go out by the day; has seven years' reference. Call at No. 239 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 135 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City references. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who is also a good cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is particularly fond of children; is also a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT NURSE, who speaks English fluently, as nurse and seamstress; she is a good family sewer, and fond of children; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; understands bringing up a baby by the bottle; five years' City reference. Apply at No. 450 7th av., first floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress, or nurse and seamstress.—By a highly recommended young woman; nine years in a family in the City; can cut and fit dresses; operate on different machines; experienced nurse for young or growing children; dress hair, and wait upon lady nicely; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, the getting up of salads, the courses of dinner, and waiting thoroughly in all its branches; can take a man's place in waiting; first-class City reference. Call at No. 239 West 30th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very neat, bright, active Protestant English girl as competent waitress or chamber-maid; is very superior servant; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; best City reference; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young, active, neat girl, who is a good waitress and neat in her work; takes good care of silver and closets; has first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; or would do house-work for a small family; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 6th av., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very respectable; good waitress; excellent chamber-maid; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 151 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES to find situations for two highly recommended Protestant servants; one as waitress and to assist in chamber-work; the other as laundress and to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock, by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, whose baby (two months) is dead; can furnish references. Inquire for two days at Mrs. Hansen, No. 204 9th st., near Bowery.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for an active, capable young man, who attended him in illness, with intelligence and devotion. Address R. W. L., Box No. 117 Times Office.

BUTLER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; GERman; speaks English; understands French; has good City reference. Call on or address F. M., No. 107 East 27th st.

COACHMAN, FIRST-CLASS, OF LONG EXPERIence; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of first-class horses, carriages, and harness; single and a Protestant; best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 91 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, as coachman in a private family; can produce first-class City references, and can be seen at his present employer's; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call or address No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses; is a careful driver; will be found a useful man; good City reference. Call or address W. M., No. 67 Nassau st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches, for which he can be recommended in the very best possible manner. Address B. M., or call at Campbell's, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; age twenty-four; single; not long from England; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class references. Address W. S., No. 156 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (Protestant;) expert at his business in every respect; has excellent City reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address F. H., care of Mr. Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THOROughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call or address Coachman, 125 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man without children; can produce the best City reference. Call or address D. D., No. 121 West 33th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, as coachman and gardener; good reference. Address R. T., Box 54 Up-town Times Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business. Apply or address A. Z., care Mr. Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

MALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (Established 1852.)

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A LATEly-landed Irish Protestant young man, with good recommendations, who can do farm-work, groom, care and drive horses, care cattle, help in the garden, build fires, and do general work about a place; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, TEMperate young man, at moderate wages; can tend door, build fires, help wait at table, clean boots, sweep, take care of horses and cattle, drive, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; excellent references; lived in first-class families in England; no objections to boarding-house or country; will be willing. Call or address James M. Y., No. 165 West 25th st., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED FOR COUNTRY—NURSE AND seamstress; one able to do chamber-work; first-class recommendations required. Call at No. 6 West 14th st., in basement, from 10 to 2 o'clock, for two days.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED WHO understands double entry; state salary wanted and references. Address TREASURER, Box No. 108 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—JOHN E. DEMAREST and HARMAN C. WHITLOCK, plaintiffs, against HENRY L. BUSH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand, one hundred, and eighty dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest on five hundred and fifty dollars thereof from July 1, 1869, and on six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-six cents thereof from the 15th day of April, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 20, 1873. J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1870.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873. J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n19-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FRANCIS O. BOYD and EDGAR F. HILL, plaintiffs, against JAMES G. SPIER and JOHN WARNER, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1873. G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873. G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

n12-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT OF THE City of New-York.—THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against CHARLES ROLSTON, Andrew F. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Engels, John Doe, and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Clerk's office, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 27, 1873. ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. WM. WIRT HEWETT, of Counsel.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 25th day of November, 1873. ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

n26-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—JOSHUA M. WHITCOMB, plaintiff, against MARIANNE BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office, in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1873. GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 18th day of November, 1873. GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-law6wW

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Presents. A. T. Stewart & Co. are offering their entire stock of Paris and New-York READY-MADE, BLACK, AND COLORED SILK SUITS at the following EXTREMELY LOW prices, viz.: STRIPED SILK SUITS, full sized, handsomely trimmed, only $30, $35, and $40, each. BLACK SILK ditto, very stylish, $45 and $50 each. Colored Mohair Poplin and Serge Suits, elegantly made, only $12 each. Extra fine Navy Blue and Mode Colored Satine and Serge Suits, very elegant, $20 and $25 each.

Ladies' HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOTH Walking Sacques, only $6 and $6 50 each. BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES only $28 each. A large line of elegant OPERA CLOAKS at one half their value.

REAL INDIA Camels' Hair Shawls, from $18 each, upward; in immense variety.

REAL SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, $30 each, upward. REAL BRUSSEL POINT GAZE DRESSES, FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMING LACES, COLLARS, SETS, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies' Hats, handsomely trimmed with Black Ostrich Feathers, $5 and $6 each.

EMBROIDERIES, UNDERWEAR, CHILDREN'S WARDROBES, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, in every variety.

Their customers and residents in neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine the above.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Holiday Presents. A. T. Stewart & Co. Are offering ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Real Axminster, Aubusson, Berlin, Smyrna, and Paris Velvets CARPETS In one piece, at $100 and $125 each and upward. Moquettes, Royal Wiltons, English Velvets, Tapestry Brussels, and the most splendid Persian Rugs that have ever been imported, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

At the Great East-Side Establishment. DURING THE HOLIDAYS SANTA CLAUS Will Hold His Levee, UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING. Done at Head-quarters, Pro Santa Claus. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

OPENING FASHIONS. At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., BEAUTIFUL changes, NEW DESIGNS. The ORIOLA SUIT is queen of the promenade. LE CAPITA for house and street. New arrivals daily. Patterns of them now ready. Cloth models with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting; fit warranted. Open until 9 P. M.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

COAL AND WOOD.

HICKORY WOOD FOR THE HOLIDAYS. C. W. ALCOTT & CO., Corner Avenue B and 18th st., Have on hand a large and selected stock of HICKORY WOOD for open grate fires, which we saw and deliver agreeable to order. Also, Virginia Pine and Oak for Kindling. Call on or address by mail, stating quantity, sawed only, or sawed and split. C. W. ALCOTT & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW GILSEY, Charles Gilsey, Peter Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, and John Gilsey, executors of the last will and testament of Peter Gilsey, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA McCULLOCH BRIGNOLI, Pasquale Brignoli, and William Doherty, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1873. T. E. STEWART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 30th day of August, 1873. T. E. STEWART, Plaintiffs' Attorney. NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

n19-law6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—MAX DOCTOR and Simon Hatch, plaintiffs, against J. S. MILLER and Francis Miller, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 78 Nassau street, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873. ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court, on the 18th day of November, 1873. ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n19-law6wW*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, SAIL FROM PIER [illegible], NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF [illegible] STREET.

From New-York. From Queenstown. From Liverpool.
*Russia.....Wed., Dec. 11 | Tues., Dec. 17 | Sat., Dec. 28
*Java.....Wed., Dec. 18 | Tues., Dec. 24 | Saturday, Dec. 28
*China.....Wed., Dec. 25 | Tues., Dec. 31 | Saturday, Jan. 4
Calabria.....Wed., Jan. 1 | Sat., Jan. 10 | Tuesday, Jan. 14
Algeria.....Wed., Jan. 8 | Tues., Jan. 14 | Saturday, Jan. 17

*Carry neither passengers nor steerage passengers.

And every succeeding SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10 extra. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for baggage. Glasgow, Londonderry, and Cardiff steamers sail from Boston every alternate Saturday. Cabin passage, $70; steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply to CUNARD'S office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ARCHIBALD HARTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA ROUTE,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHARLESTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 69 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 49 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND FOR
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 18.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 20.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Low rates of insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the offices of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE R. BRADEN, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cable passage to St. Thomas, $130; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3, 6:19, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 9:30 A. M., 3, 8:10, and 8:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 6:40, 8, 9:10, 10:30, 12 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:10, 10 A. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 6:40, 8, 9:10, 10:30, 12 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:10, 10 A. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5:20, 6:40, 8:10, 9:10, 10:30, 12 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:10, 10 A. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 8:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 3:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 8:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 2:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sundays, 6:05, 6:40 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 6:15, 6:05, 8:45, 9:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

J. A. CASSATT,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3 P. M., (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon, trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M. and 3 and 8:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 8:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford. One hundred pounds baggage allowed to each passenger. Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, where will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:40 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, both L S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 4 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Montauk, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Farmingdale, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6 and 8 P. M.

Passengers will be conveyed free to and from the Annex Boat at Hunter's Point.

O. D. CAMAL, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA (chartered).....Nov. 19
PEMBROKE.....Jan. 10
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada, exports to the British Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply to Cardiff at the Company's Office, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and to Swansea to ARCHIBALD HARTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA ROUTE,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHARLESTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 69 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 49 North River, at 3 P. M.
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LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
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Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the offices of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

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Freights greatly reduced.

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No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Phillipsburg, junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Shamokin, Pittston, Mahanoy and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

8 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

11 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Flatston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

12:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Sybrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Sundays)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by *Dr. Irving*, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1864.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED ODELL, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL

School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty; the next session will begin Jan. 2. Rev. C. E. ABBOTT, Dr. G. E. ARBOTT, Principals. HARTFORD, Dec. 9, 1873.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.
Miss PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS, OR for places to teach English, painting, French, music, German, elocution, or mathematics, address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS BY JOHN B. DRAPER & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Board of Directors:

$500,000 International Railroad Company, 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the Hudson and Great Northern Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

$500,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the International Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

A statement of the present condition and future prospects of the Company can be obtained at their office, No. 52 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

HENRY HERRARD, Jr., President.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
Corner Greene and Houston sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 15, 1873.

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War, the undersigned will sell at this office on

JAN. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.,

by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash,

17,472 pounds of TOBACCO.

The tobacco can be seen upon application to this office.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and U. S.

ROBERT STUTTEVANT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, for account of Judge W. M. Zearing, of Chicago, Ill., 100 shares Chicago and North-western Railway Company Preferred Stock, $100 each.

C. MEAVIS, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.'S (SUCCESSORS TO), NO. 650 BROADway, will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., several collections of Books, English and American editions.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (WEDnesday,) Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock within their store, Lisbon purple and Almeria Grapes, Malaga Oranges and Lemons, Palermo Lemons.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY WILL kindly convey Christmas bags to the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, free of charge.

The House of the Good Shepherd affords a home in the country for orphan and destitute children. It is an incorporated institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but receives children of all denominations.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 42d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF HORSES.

Notice is hereby given that TWENTY CONDEMNED HORSES will be sold by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1873.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 9 City Hall.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARNESS, HATS & CO.'S, No. 73 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 42d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

NO. 22 EAST 38TH ST.,

Has to offer for a party desirous of giving up their rooms one fine suite suitable for a large family, or can divide and offer two smaller ones, with private tables. The rooms will be vacated to suit parties taking them.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN GREENPOINT WOULD accommodate two or three boarders; family small and quiet; terms reasonable; situation first-class; convenient to ferries to 10th and 23d sts., New-York, and more desirable than other parts of Brooklyn; modern built house, hot and cold water, gas, &c. No. 111 Kent st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 40th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILIES AND SELECT boarding-houses obtained by applying to E. A. BAILEY, No. 588 6th av., between 34th and 35th sts. Every house personally inspected; register established eight years.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.,

Second story rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, ample closet room, with or without private table.

NO. 54 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., rooms on parlor and second floors; also, hall bedrooms, with or without board; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, in house No. 84 East 10th st. Apply on premises, or to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table, or board; also, front sunny hall room, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 104, EAST.—Entire second floor to let, with board; also single rooms; family small; table excellent. References exchanged.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

NO. 22 EAST 38TH ST.,

Has a second-story large front room, with hall room, and large middle dressing-room connecting, to offer, with board, for the Winter.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.,

Near 5th av., a pleasant room on second story, well furnished, with bath-room communicating. House and locality first-class. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 851, SECOND DOOR BELOW 84th st.—Suite of rooms, with or without private table; also, fourth floor front room and bedroom; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 26TH ST.,

between Madison and 5th avs.; private hotel. Good accommodations at moderate price; table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 285.—MRS. HALL WILL RENT fine apartments, with private table, for Winter or longer; house arranged for small select families dealing home.

NO. 227 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET IN A PRIvate family, two or three splendid rooms; gentlemen and wife preferred; table first class; no other boarders.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of four rooms to let, with or without board; also hall rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 13 BANK ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; southern exposure; every convenience; location central; references exchanged.

NO. 53 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with or without private table, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 31ST ST.

Second floor front room, hall room, and back parlor to let, with board.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.

A parlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, with board, to adults; reference required.

NO. 26 WEST 33TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND DEsirable room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Two handsomely-furnished rooms, front, to let, with board to gentlemen or families, also one single room.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, SUNNY ROOM, closet and bath-room adjoining; breakfast if desired. No. 38 East 20th st.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET ON second and third floors with first-class board to gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 18 East 32d st.

NO. 86 6TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, with or without board; very handsomely furnished.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, CHILD and nurse, a second floor, with open fires and private table; terms not to exceed $75 per week; location between 14th and 34th sts., and 6th and Madison avs.; unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address M. L., *Times* West-side Office, 308 West 23d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. WHITMORE, CHARLES C. WHITE, and STEPHEN O. WHITMORE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen O. Whitmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of January, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1873.

GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.

CHANDLER & SMITH, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 86 Wall street. d10-law8mW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moses Cohn, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873.

GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.

d17-law8mW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FERRIER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas Ferrier, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26 day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1873.

d13-law8mW* CORNELIUS P. BOSS, Executed.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GARDNER WEAVER, Jan., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said District of New-York, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1873, by the above-named bankrupt, praying for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and that the 26th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., before said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, is the time appointed for the hearing upon the petition, when and where you are required to appear and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Dated New-York, December 9, 1873.

JAMES BRADFORD, Clerk.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. S. MOSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

d17-law6mW* CORNELIUS P. BOSS, Executed.

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN P

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RING FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF HENRY W. GENET—A JURY SECURED.

The trial of Henry W. Genet, for participation in the Ring frauds, which was postponed on Monday in consequence of the adjournment of the court out of respect to the memory of Judge Nelson, commenced yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Daniels presiding. The court was crowded. The indictment charges the defendant with having procured Mayor Hall's signature to a warrant to J. McBride Davidson for $4,802, for iron work furnished to the Harlem Court-house, by false representations that it was a true bill, when, in fact, the material had not been furnished. Mr. Peckham, who represented the people, intimated that he was unwilling to go on with the case in the absence of District Attorney Phelps, who was ill. Mr. Beach said that he had entered into important professional engagements on the understanding that the case was to be tried early this week. Mr. Waterbury added that he had just received notice to produce Mr. Genet's pass-book, and this seemed to threaten a long trial and a large examination of accounts. Mr. Peckham remarked that if this were one of the cases in which he was specially engaged, he would not hesitate to go on at once, but as it was a case in which he had recently intervened, he felt some hesitancy. The District Attorney was simply suffering from an attack of sick headache, which, though severe, was ordinarily brief. He therefore proposed that they go on and impanel a jury, and if they reached that point he would open the case, and introduce some evidence with which he was familiar, though then he might have to ask an early adjournment. The tedious process of impaneling a jury was then commenced, and on the suggestion of Mr. Peckham the court consented to allow the jurors to take their seats unsworn, so as to leave them subject to peremptory challenge when the jury box is full. The replies given by the great majority of the gentlemen placed on the stand showed that they had but a vague notion of the nature of the charge against the defendant. They simply knew, they said, that he had been connected with the Tammany Ring, and they recollected having read in the newspapers that fraudulent offenses were imputed to him. A jury was sworn before the rising of the court at 5 o'clock.

The following is a list of the jury: Samuel Barron, worsteds, No. 257 Division street; Max Franklin, cigars, No. 38 West Broadway; Robert J. Anderson, stables, No. 104 West Fiftieth street; Jacob Kapp, cloaks, No. 58 Walker street; Valentine Schneider, furniture, No. 50 New Bowery; Andrew T. Anderson, clothing, No. 502 Broadway; Louis Borchardt, shoes, No. 663 Eighth avenue; Archibald H. Welch, merchant, No. 37 Fifth avenue; Charles Folsom, guns, No. 53 Chambers street; Nathan Hart, ship chandler, No. 140 West Fifty-third street; Samuel Roos, clothing, No. 62 White street; and John C. Babcock, architect, No. 2,079 Third avenue.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a report was received in relation to the Ammonia Works at Avenue B and Twentieth street. Sanitary Inspector Russell reported that all the foul odors which had been a source of great complaint in the neighborhood came from this establishment, and the Inspector recommended that the works be discontinued. The report was accepted.

The Attorney was directed to commence suits in twenty-two cases of violations of the sanitary code.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report:

In the week ending on Saturday, the 13th inst., there were 478 deaths reported in this City, against 525 reported and 531 that actually occurred the previous week. The number of deaths from diseases of the lungs last week was less by 35, and the number from diphtheria and scarlatina was less by 21 than in the previous week. The deaths of infants under 5 years of age, and deaths by diarrhoeal diseases were less than in any previous week. The mean temperature was 41.9° Fahrenheit; the extreme range was 36°, and the mean barometric pressure was at 30 inches.

The records of mortality received from various cities of this country and of Europe for the past few weeks show that the very wide variations in the death-rates in the different cities and in the same city in different periods are traced chiefly in the varying number of deaths from pulmonary diseases, chronic diseases, and from the infections that destroy children.

The rate of mortality in New-York last week was equal to a yearly rate of 24.8 per 1,000. London, in the week ending Nov. 22, reported a death rate equal to 26 per 1,000 yearly. The rate in the twenty-one chief cities of Great Britain in the same week was at the same rate as in London, and while in Norwich it was only 15, and in Edinburgh 22, it was at 27 in Liverpool, 28 in Dublin, and 35 in Newcastle. In Paris the rate was 24 per 1,000; in Berlin, Brussels, and Florence, 22, and in Vienna 20 per 1,000.

Diphtheria and scarlatina continue to be the only diseases that are unusually prevalent in New-York. The fatality of diphtheria was less than in past weeks, and fifteen of the thirty-one fatal cases were in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Seventh Wards.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Dec. 13, 1873:

Week ending Dec. 6—Typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 68; measles, 9; diphtheria, 50; small-pox, 6.

Week ending Dec. 13—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 12; scarlet fever, 71; measles, 20; diphtheria, 44; small-pox, 2.

AFFAIRS AT THE CUBAN JUNTA.

Yesterday there was a large attendance of the members of Los Amigos de Cuba, at Cuban head-quarters, Exchange place. All hope of interference by the United States Government in behalf of Cuba has vanished. Executive sessions were held during the day, presided over by Gen. Diaz Villegas. Gen. Aldama was also present. It is believed that by the next mail from Jamaica the appointment of Gen. Aldama in the place of Gen. Quesada, as representative of the Cuban Republic, will be received from President Cisneros, also a memorial to President Grant on behalf of 100,000 Cubans, asking the United States Government to recognize the belligerent rights of that people. During the day several military men called at head-quarters, and were introduced to Gen. Villegas, but as this gentleman is entirely ignorant of the English language, they were directed to Señor Arteaga, the Secretary of the Junta. Col. E. Z. Judson came to offer the service of 500 men, who were well tried in the rebellion. They were ready to leave for Cuba within a day's notice, and the head-quarters of the corps was Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Capt. G. C. Bowen also called. He said he had 2,000 men ready to go to Cuba and liberate that unhappy isle of her oppressors. He produced his commission, signed by President Johnson before the late rebellion, stating that he had been raised to the rank of Brigadier General. He was now most anxious to go to Cuba; all he wanted was some authority. No money was required, but it was expected that equipments would be given the men on their arrival in Cuba. He had an interview with Gen Spiers, who stated Gen. Quesada had authorized him to obtain 5,000 men for the Cuban service. Fearing then that Gen. Quesada would not require any more men, he had come to the Amigos de Cuba to offer his services. The only thing he required was a document from the President of the Junta in this City setting forth his mission, so that on their arrival in Cuba they would not be mistaken for banditti.

Señor Arteaga communicated the matter to Gen. Villegas, and the reply given to Capt. Bowen was, that at present Los Amigos de Cuba were not engaged in sending out any expeditions, otherwise Gen. Quesada would have accepted his services. Having been supplied with the address of Gen. Quesada, Capt. Bowen left. The steam-ship Crescent City arrived yesterday from Havana. She left Havana late on Thursday night. Her passengers report that the city was in great excitement before the steamer left. The result of the Virginius question caused a good deal of indignation among the Spanish population. Crowds patrolled the streets to a late hour. Loud denunciations were heaped upon the United States Government.

The following passengers arrived by the Crescent City: Charles H. Whitney and wife, Mrs. Ida Durral, William Martin, Pedro y Bosque, Charles A. Barot, Henry Zamberlick, E. Mena y Bienes; Jose Batencourt, Joseph F. Rogers, E. Compledo, W. B. Frisbee, C. L. Levy, M. F. Robins.

THE ANNEXED TOWNS.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of the debt of Westchester County, with a view to decide what portion of it should be assumed by this City, was held yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber. The proceeding was rendered necessary by annexation. The three towns which have become a part of the Metropolis were proportionally assessed for the cost of the public buildings of Westchester County, and their interests in the same have been merged in this City. The towns have also incurred a bounty loan debt during the war which will have to be adjusted.

Mayor Havemeyer was first appointed Chairman, but urgent business called him away. Supervisor Carpenter, of Westchester County, acted in his stead. The New-York Board of Supervisors were represented by Messrs. Vance, Billings, Ottendorfer, Kehr, and Koch. Messrs. Charles R. Dusenbury, George W. Davids, A. O. Wilson, F. M. Carpenter, Daniel Hunt, E. G. Sutherland, and Mr. Close represented the Supervisors of Westchester County.

When the Chairman had called the meeting to order, Supervisor Koch said it would be necessary to ascertain the value of the public property of Westchester County as well as its debt. He moved that the Joint Committee proceed, at a time to be agreed upon, to make the valuation.

Supervisor Billings moved an amendment that the committee employ experts to prepare the work. He did not think that the members of his board could of themselves accurately ascertain the value of public property in Westchester County. They were very poor judges of Westchester property.

Supervisor Close—I believe that the Joint Committee should be accompanied by experts.

Supervisor Kehr—Both boards have a common interest in ascertaining the value of the property, and should employ experts.

Supervisor Ottendorfer—What is the debt of Westchester County?

Supervisor Hunt—The debt of the county proper is, I think, under $200,000, but the annexed towns have what is called a bounty loan debt, for which bonds have been issued, guaranteed by the county, but which is to be paid by the towns. I cannot tell what the bounty loan debt is at present.

Supervisor Kehr here offered a resolution, which was accepted as a substitute for the others, that the Joint Committee appoint such expert to accompany them and value the property as they may deem proper. This resolution was adopted.

In answer to a question from Supervisor Hunt, Supervisor Vance stated that the three and a half mill State tax to meet the deficiencies under Gov. Hoffman's administration had to be provided for by this county by issuing bonds.

The committee then adjourned, to meet at White Plains on Friday morning.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The New-York Colonization Society held a regular weekly meeting, yesterday, in their rooms at the Bible House. Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alexander presided, and Rev. E. Mervin acted as Secretary. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, Mr. Mervin read the Treasurer's report. It stated that the sum collected in this State during the year amounted to $13,544. The greater portion of this sum Dr. Orcott, who collected it, said came from legacies. The report was received and the sum ordered to be remitted to the parent society at Washington.

Rev. Dr. Alexander then submitted the following report from Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter:

"In presenting this annual report the New-York Colonization Society has cause for thankfulness that the work for which it exists has progressed during another year, if not with exceptional enthusiasm, at least with an encouraging measure of efficiency and success. The friends of the Society, if not numerous, are still steadfast in their devotion to its interests, and its friends may confidently hope that when the relations of colonization to the future of Africa, and when the possibilities of that future itself have come to be recognized by the Christian people of America there will be kindled such an interest in the work as will give it a new impetus in this State, and make the parent society more than ever a power in that vast and undeveloped continent on the shores of which is planted the free Republic of Liberia. In this view it is a matter of congratulation that a visit to this country by those most successful African explorers, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, is not improbable. Should it occur it will do much to awaken the interests of the people of New-York in Africa, and sooner or later in colonization as the Christian solution of the problem of Africa's future. The society has cause for congratulation that, as heretofore, it is not obliged to expend any part of its resources in salaries, its interests being cared for and collections in its behalf being made by the experienced and efficient agent of the parent society, Rev. Dr. Orcott. The usual annual expedition to Liberia embarked from New-York on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 27, and included seventy-three emigrants from Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. These were but a part of the large number of applicants for transportation to Liberia, and could the society command the means we might more rapidly repay the debt which America so unquestionably owes to Africa. May God hasten the day when the hearts of Christians throughout our great commonwealth will beat in a common impulse to discharge that debt."

After this report was read and ordered on file, the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: Rev. Dr. Haight, President; Hon. Thos. W. Orcott, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., Rev. G. W. Heacock, D. D., and S. M. Buckingham, Esq., Vice Presidents. The delegates elected to attend the annual meeting of the parent society on the 20th of January, at Washington, were as follows: Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rev. George W. Sampson, Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, Rev. John N. McLeod, Rev. T. R. Smith, Rev. David Cole, Rev. A. C. Wedekind, Smith Sheldon, Theodore L. Mason, Z. Stiles Ely, Henry Day, Wm. Denniston, Henry L. Young, A. Merwin, Wm. C. Foote, S. M. Buckingham, A. L. Taylor, and Rev. G. Henry Mandeville.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE VACATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Mayor Havemeyer has received a communication from Controller Green in relation to the vacation of assessments, the facts of which are embodied in an article published in THE TIMES of Sunday. The communication states that the City has actually expended for improvements over $20,000,000 for the benefit of private property, of which amount over $9,000,000 are represented by assessments which should have been long since paid, but which are not paid; that if the owners of property benefited by improvements on which this large sum had been assessed, would promptly pay what they justly owe, there would be ample means in the Treasury to meet all demands upon it, and to go forward with other public works. The communication then recites that there is no reason why the tax-payers at large should pay for private improvements, and cites the action of Dr. C. R. Agnew, who, when an assessment on his property had been vacated, sent a check for the amount to the Finance Department, to show how, at least, one honorable citizen views the subject. The communication next adverts to the necessity of so amending the Assessment laws, that under a fair and just system public improvements can go forward, and then states that the transfer by the Legislature of certain works from the Department of Parks to the Department of Public Works has caused great confusion in the laws, hindered the progress of improvements, and has been a fruitful source of expenditure.

THE LOST VILLE DU HAVRE.

Mr. Abraham Bininger, commission merchant, of No. 39 Broad street, whose wife was one of the victims of the Ville du Havre disaster, received by a late steamer a letter from his daughter, who was one of the few rescued passengers, written on board the ship Trimountain, in which the writer briefly but very graphically describes the terrible scene that ensued after the collision of the lost ship with the Loch Earn. Miss Bininger writes that the ship went down in a very few minutes, before any one dreamed it was sinking. She was separated instantly from her mother, who was from the first much composed. The young lady secured a plank and clung to it until picked up. Herself and a lady companion who was beside her were the first ladies rescued. In the letter she speaks of little effort having been made by the crew of the Ville du Havre to save the passengers, and accords the highest praise to Capt. Urquhart, of the Trimountain, and the commander of the Loch Earn, for kindnesses shown her. Miss Bininger is now in Paris with her friends. Mr. Bininger will shortly sail for Europe to bring his daughter home.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS' INSTITUTIONS.

The members of the State Legislature sent an intimation last week to President Hurlbut, of the Emigration Commission, that they desired to make an inspection of the institutions under the care of the commission. In consequence of this a special meeting was held yesterday in the board room at Castle Garden. There were present Henry Hurlbut, President; Edmund Stephenson, George Starr, J. Manjer, W. Quintard, James Lynch, and Sigismund Kauffman. The intended visit of the members of the Legislature was immediately brought before the meeting, and, after a short discussion, it was arranged that Monday next be set apart for that purpose. After a tour has been made of Castle Garden, the members of the Legislature and invited guests, with the members of the board and Quarantine Commissioners, will proceed to the wharf at Castle Garden, and go on board the new steamer N. K. Hopkins, of the Quarantine Commission, en route to Ward's Island. The following day will be passed in inspecting Quarantine.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, have arranged to hold their usual ball at the Academy of Music. Ordinarily the funds accruing from the sale of the tickets have been expended on the band, for uniforms, &c. This year, in consideration of the vast amount of distress prevailing in the City, the regiment have determined to devote the proceeds of their pleasure to the relief of the poor and distressed. At the last meeting of the committee, the delegates from each company were requested to inform the Secretary how many tickets would be wanted in their respective companies. It is very gratifying to learn that the reports of the delegates call for the whole number of tickets (1,500) to be issued. As each ticket will admit a lady and gentleman, the Academy will be well filled with 3,000 visitors. The price of the tickets, $5 each, will bring in $7,500 into the empty treasury of the poor. What other regiment will follow so noble and praiseworthy an example?

NEGLECT OF SIGNAL LIGHTS.

Many complaints have been recently received at the Custom-house against the owners of small sailing-vessels in the harbor for neglect in showing proper signal lights at night, in violation of the statutes of April 29, 1864, and section 70 of the act of Feb. 28, 1871. Six schooners and five pilot-boats were reported yesterday, as follows: Schooners Baltic, Pierce, Eveline, Jessie Irvin, Eleanor B. Conwell, Allie B. Dyer, and Henry Nickerson; pilot-boats Mary A. Williams, James E. Elwell, Moses H. Grinnell, Fannie, and Mary E. Fish. The owners of these vessels have been notified to appear at the Custom-house immediately. The legal penalty in each case is a fine of $200.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

An adjourned meeting of Pastors and Sunday-school Superintendents of the Presbytery of New-York was held last night at the vestry rooms of Dr. Crosby's Church, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Dr. St. John Roosa presided over the meeting, the object of which was to promote Sunday-school extension. A great number of Sunday-schools were represented, and very liberal offers and contributions were made. In addition to the money already raised on the "one-cent" plan—one cent to be contributed from each child of each school on each Sunday—about $1,200 were reported to the committee as available, and a number of schools have not yet been heard from. The outlook was considered very bright by the committee appointed to have charge of the financial affairs, and the meeting, which was of an informal character, passed off very pleasantly.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE GOLD MARKET—AN ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WESTERN UNION STOCK—RENEWED ACTIVITY IN THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

In the stock market yesterday business was dull, and the fluctuations in prices generally confined to narrow limits. The principal exception was Western Union. At the opening of the market it was understood that there would be a rise in the stock mentioned. One or two well-known reporters were given to understand that the stock would sell before the close for above 74 per cent. This proved to be true. It touched $74\frac{7}{8}$ twice during the day. At the close the stock was firm under the manipulation of a clique that took no pains to disguise their intention of "storming." The gold market was very active and excited, and during the day the price advanced from $111\frac{5}{8}$ to $112\frac{5}{8}$. It closed at $112\frac{1}{8}$. The advance is believed to be the result of the financial news from the Capitol. Government bonds advanced with gold. The Sub-Treasury paid out $26,000 gold coin on account of interest, and $78,000 for called bonds.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Late in the afternoon it was stated on the street that a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company would be held last evening, and that a small dividend would be declared. This statement was doubted by many large operators. During a conversation had with President Orton, he said that the meeting to be held was not of the Directors, but of the Executive Committee. This meeting was to be held for the transaction of routine business. He had no knowledge of any prospective dividend.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The recent proposition made in relation to the statements of national banks is beginning to assume definite shape. A large number of bank officers and others interested in finance, are in favor of a rule making it incumbent on all the national banks to make a daily statement of their affairs, giving an exact and detailed account of their condition. It is argued that this would be much more satisfactory than the average statement which is now made each week.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Committee of Exporters and the Naval Store Committee of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, prepared a new set of rules to govern the business of the naval store trade of the City. The principal change to be made is that spirits of turpentine be sold by weight instead of by measure. It is believed that in this way greater accuracy will be secured. It is proposed to put the new rule in operation on the 1st of next January.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

The prominent wholesale dry-goods houses of H. B. Claflin & Co. and Peake, Opdycke & Co., who were compelled to ask for an extension of time on their commercial paper during the recent panic, are now in position to pay the January installment of their indebtedness in advance of maturity, and have notified their creditors accordingly.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Register Dwight, at his office in the bank building, resumed the investigation yesterday into the matter of the Market Savings Bank, on the application of Mr. Worth, the assignee, and of Mr. Mann, his attorney. Considerable testimony was taken, and the case was closed as far as concerns the application of Mann, the attorney. The witnesses examined were Messrs. Peter Q. Eckerson, Chas. M. De Costa, and Burnett. The hearing in regard to the application of Worth will be resumed to-day.

THE DECISION IN THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK CASE.

The case of the Hoboken Savings Bank, on petition to throw the institution into bankruptcy, came up yesterday before Judge Nixon, in the United States District Court, at Trenton, for decision. Hon. Leon Abbott appeared for the petitioners, and A. Q. Keasbey for the bank, as before. Judge Nixon read a long opinion thoroughly reviewing the whole case. There were two principal allegations, the one by the petitioners of certain acts of bankruptcy, and by the appellants that the bank did not come within the meaning of the Bankrupt law. On the latter the decision was that under section 37 of the Bankrupt law the institution was a "moneyed" institution and subject to the act. The court had not, however, brought to its notice any acts of bankruptcy. It was alleged that the Directors had passed a resolution to pay in full for all deposits made after a given date, thus, as it was claimed, showing a preference with creditors, but it was not alleged that any such payments had been made. It was also alleged that the bank was paying its officers in full, but this the court could not construe into an act of bankruptcy. After a thorough review, the court decided that there had been no sufficient cause shown for granting the prayer of the petitioners, but that the case would be allowed to go over until Saturday, when counsel could amend the petition, or it would be dismissed. In the meantime the injunction granted some weeks ago remains in force.

THE HIGH BRIDGE MURDER.

The trial of Edward Branen, for the murder of his wife, at High Bridge, N. J., on the 21st of November last, commenced in the Hunterdon County Court this morning. Upon the opening of the court by the Chief Justice, the room became densely packed, and a crowd gazed eagerly upon the prisoner as he was brought in by the Sheriff. The strong public sentiment excited against the prisoner by the brutality of the alleged deed, led the crowd to await anxiously the opening for the State by the prosecutor, Mr. O. P. Chamberlin. He briefly stated the incidents of the deed, as follows: The prisoner, Edward Branen, and wife lived at High Bridge, N. J., and were engaged in the selling of liquor at the time of her death. On the day of the evening of her death she had been washing, and toward night became slightly intoxicated, complaining somewhat of a swelling on her person. Her husband then asked her to go to bed, which she refused to do, but after some quarreling went up stairs, and in a little while came down again. He again requested her to go to bed, but she declined, saying she was unable to get up stairs. He told her then, (in the presence of John Brady and wife, who lived in the same house,) that he would assist her, and they started up stairs together. In about four minutes Mrs. Branen called out to those who were on the second story. They replied to her call, and found her in the arms of her husband in a dying condition. He then ran for the doctor, who found the woman dead upon his arrival lying in a pool of blood upon the floor. He made no examination, but permitted the woman to be buried on the following Sunday. The neighbors who dressed the body, however, had discovered a lacerated wound on her body, besides several severe bruises. This led to suspicion, and the authorities demanded a post-mortem examination. The body was disinterred, and Drs. Alpaugh and Todd decided that she had been killed by some weapon. A Coroner's inquest was called, and their verdict was "that Catherine Branen came to her death by a wound inflicted upon her person by her husband, with some instrument to the jurors unknown." The prisoner was then arrested and confined in the Hunterdon County Jail. The first witness called was William J. Iliff, the Justice of the Peace before whom the inquest was held. He testified to having seen the body at the post-mortem examination, and recited the verdict of the Coroner's jury. The next witness was Ellen Brady, a sister of the prisoner, and wife of John Brady, who rented part of the house in which the Branens lived, but no new facts were elicited. Dr. Alpaugh was next called, and testified: I was called in to see deceased. Found her dead when I got there. Made no examination at that time as to the cause of her death. A week later I made a post-mortem examination, and found that she had been brutally stabbed. There was one wound which had severed the internal arteries, and she had bled to death in about twenty minutes. Here the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY.

Robert N. Woodworth, late President of the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Carpet Company, was taken into the Middlesex County Court yesterday to hear the opinion of Judge Scudder on the application for a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge announced that he had decided to hold the prisoner without discharge until the deposition of witnesses had been taken sufficient to show the particulars of the charge against him. These depositions to be taken under the direction of the prosecutor of the pleas, and produced in court on Tuesday next. The prisoner to remain in the custody of the Sheriff until that time. The counsel for defense asked the Judge to instruct the Grand Jury not to take action in the matter until the examination had been concluded. The Judge refused, but said he might consider it his duty to instruct them to consider it carefully. The prisoner was then remanded to the jail.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday Mayor Havemeyer presiding. The resolution offered at the previous session authorizing the Controller to issue $8,000,000 of City bonds to take up others falling due in January and February, 1874, was called up and adopted. Resolutions were also adopted appropriating $8,000 to the Commissioners of Charities for the relief of the poor, and $1 174 for the maintenance of parks and places.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz and Peter Cooper called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

The flags on the City Hall were at full mast, yesterday, in honor of the anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston.

The Light-house Board gives notice to mariners that the iron buoys in this district are being broken up for the Winter, and that spar buoys will replace them.

The funeral of Mr. James H. Hoyt, late Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, who died on Sunday last, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, takes place to-day, at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn.

The funeral of the late Judge Nelson will take place at Cooperstown on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. The train leaving this City at 4 o'clock P. M. to-morrow will be the most convenient one by which to connect with the train leaving Albany for Cooperstown.

Mr. John J. Caulon, printer, of No. 47 Liberty street, has just issued two very useful almanacs for 1874. One is for the counting-house and the other for the pocket. The matter in both has been prepared with considerable care, and the typography is excellent.

The inquest in the case of Thomas Armstrong, who was found drowned off the Battery a few weeks ago, was concluded yesterday by Coroner Herrman. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by drowning, having jumped overboard while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

The M. Cregan Association, a Republican club, held their annual election on Monday evening, at their rooms, No. 230 Third avenue, and elected the following officers: President, Elias E. Disney; Vice Presidents, Thomas Betteridge, W. H. Fitch; Recording Secretary, W. H. Weed; Financial Secretary, John C. Slyman; Treasurer, John N. Hamilton; Sergeant at Arms, P. E. Reilly; Executive Committee, A. S. Bugbee, Frank Bonny, M. C. Yeager, M. C. Foley, T. F. Reilly, Wm. Tobin, James Murphy.

At noon yesterday the funeral of Mrs. Mary Colgate Colby took place from the residence of her husband, Mr. Robert Colby, of No. 22 East Twenty-third street. Mrs. Colby was much esteemed and beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances, and their feelings were expressed by a profusion of beautiful voluntary decorations for her remains. Her pastor, Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, conducted the services and pronounced an exceedingly warm eulogy upon the character of the deceased lady, whose sweetness of disposition and private charities were well known to her near friends. The body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BROOKLYN.

At the last meeting of the Board of Health, the court-room of Justice Morse, in the basement of the City Hall, was declared a public nuisance and unfit for habitation. A resolution was passed ordering the room to be vacated after the 1st of January.

A Young Peoples' Association has just been organized in connection with the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of which Rev. David Moore, Jr., D. D., is pastor. The officers of the association are: President, Geo. W. Sheldon; Vice President, Helbert Whitney; Secretary, F. S. Parsons; Treasurer, Chas. Pratt, Jr.

An attempt was made on Monday evening to wreck the train leaving the South Eighth Street Depot at 4 o'clock, by means of placing a tie crossways on the track. Fortunately the cow-catcher knocked away the obstruction. The dastardly outrage was, it is supposed, committed by three tramps, who were seen near the place just before the approach of the train.

Controller Schroeder objected recently to the Board of Education having control of the appropriation for the Department of Public Instruction without the supervision in its disbursement of either the Controller or Common Council. Corporation Counsel De Witt has just rendered a decision to the effect that under the charter the Board of Education has, unlike other departments, the entire control, independently of any supervisory power, of its own funds.

NEW-JERSEY.

The 9:45 A. M. train on the Newark and New-York Road, eastward, will be changed to 10 A. M. to-day.

The donations received by Rutgers College at New-Brunswick, during 1872, amounted to $78,607, and to Princeton College for the same year, $386,000.

At a meeting of the National History Society of the Newark High School, on Monday, a series of resolutions were adopted expressing regret at the death of Prof. Agassiz.

The commission to adjust unpaid assessments in Jersey City met in the City Hall yesterday, and took evidence in relation to Nicholson pavement jobs on Jersey City Heights.

The following officers have been elected by the Newark Sunday-school teachers for the ensuing year: President, Jacob H. Sutphen; Vice Presidents, James S. Mackie and J. Reeve Sayre; Secretary, William F. Sherwin; Treasurer, James G. De Witt.

The receipts of the exhibition given by the children of the public schools in Jersey City on Monday night, was $425, and the expenses for Monday and last night, when the exhibition was repeated was $300, leaving a good margin for the poor fund.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, signed the warrants for the pay-rolls of the Police and Fire Departments yesterday for the month of December. The taxes for the new fiscal year commencing Dec. 1, enables the Board of Finance to pay. The back pay remains unpaid.

The murderer Mechella continues his violent course of action, and causes his jailers a great deal of trouble. He refuses to allow the furniture and other articles to remain in their places in his cell, and yesterday severely maltreated Constable Crawford, who was endeavoring to enforce an order of the Sheriff.

Daniel Mahony, Charles Lewis, Matthew Burns, Mary and Ann Nichols were arrested in Bayonne on Monday night for stealing coal from the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. The company's agent states that an average of two tons of coal is stolen every night from cars standing on the track in Bayonne.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 17c.@$17\frac{1}{8}$c.; Low Middling, 16c.@$16\frac{1}{4}$c.; strict Good Ordinary, $14\frac{7}{8}$c. Net receipts, 11,426 bales. gross receipts, 12,506 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,869 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 9,000 bales; stock, 190,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Cotton firm: Middling, $15\frac{3}{8}$c.@$15\frac{1}{2}$c.; Low Middling, $15\frac{1}{8}$c.@$15\frac{1}{4}$c.; strict Good Ordinary, $14\frac{3}{4}$c; net receipts, 2,941 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 56,767 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, $1?\frac{3}{4}$c.@16c.; net receipts, 3,924 bales; exports coastwise, 979 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 46,143 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 16.—Cotton firm, good demand; Good Ordinary, $14\frac{1}{2}$c.; Ordinary, 13c. Net receipts, 2,424 bales; exports to the Continent, 132 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 70,875 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, $15\frac{5}{8}$c. Net receipts, 3,004 bales; sales, 2,693 bales; stock, 112,716 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, $94\frac{3}{4}$; 10-40s, $92\frac{1}{4}$. Erie Railway Shares, $37\frac{3}{8}$; do. Preferred, 59.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37@$37\frac{1}{4}$.

2:45 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is $4\frac{1}{8}$ ℔ cent., or $\frac{3}{8}$ ℔ cent, below the Bank of England rate. Consols, for money, $91\frac{3}{4}$@$91\frac{7}{8}$; for the account, 92@$92\frac{1}{8}$. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 50c., ex interest.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Erie Railway Shares, 37@$37\frac{1}{4}$.

4:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, $92\frac{1}{2}$; new 5s, 92. Erie Railway Shares, $37\frac{1}{4}$. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, steady; no transactions. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 9,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, $8\frac{3}{8}$d.; Middling Orleans, $8\frac{3}{4}$d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at $8\frac{3}{8}$d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at $8\frac{3}{8}$d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 13s. 9d.@14s. 3d. ℔ cental for Club California White; Corn, 36s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 66s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for new Mess.

2:45 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,900 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped January and February, at $8\frac{3}{4}$d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at $8\frac{3}{4}$d. Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Lard, 40s. 9d. ℔ cwt.; Pork, 65s. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

6:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 40c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—Petroleum, $62\frac{1}{2}$f. for Fine Pale American.

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening.—Sperm-oil, £92@£93 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ℔ cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 88 cars reported to arrive, were 2,159 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,623 head, or 272 cars, against 308 cars for the same time last week. The market opened dull and slow at last week's closing prices; buyers demand $\frac{1}{4}$c. decline; quality of stock, fair to medium; sales of 93 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 997 to 1,153 lbs., at $4 25@$4 80; 300 head Illinois steers, ranging from 947 to 1,421 lbs., at $4 45@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,600 head making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600, against 4,400 head for the same time last week. The market has not fairly opened. Sales of 551 Michigan Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $4 75; 184 State Sheep, averaging 86 lbs., at $4 $87\frac{1}{2}$; 191 Indiana Sheep, averaging 91 lbs., at $4 75. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,500 head, against 16,600 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at $5 25@$5 30 for Yorkers; $5 40@$5 50 for heavy Hogs; Dressed Hogs, $6 50@$7.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts about 1,200; market fairly active; prices steady; medium to fair Steers sold at $4@$4 65; good to choice, $4 75@$5 25; fancy, $5 $37\frac{1}{2}$@$5 45. Shipments, 255. Hogs—Impossible to give official receipts, as a large portion of to-day's arrivals are still on the track, it being impossible to find room for them in the pens, which are crowded to excess. The estimated receipts to-day are 40,000, which, with those unsold from Saturday and yesterday, will make the number now at the yards nearly 100,000; packers have withdrawn from the market entirely. Shippers bought a few lots of choice at $4 70@$4 80; packers bid $4 50@$4 60, but the prospect now is they will not offer as much to-morrow. Shipments, 4,500.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,150 head. For good cattle the market was quite firm, but poor grades were sold from $\frac{1}{4}$c to $\frac{1}{2}$c. easier on dressed weights. Sales of choice at $10@$10 25; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,440 head. The supply was much less than was anticipated. Prices remain as last noticed, with a moderate demand. Sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$4 each; extra, $4 50@$7; Spring Lambs, 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

[Advertisement.]
Welcome the Virginius, and buy your furs for lady friends, and hats for the gentlemen, at KNOX'S. These are appropriate gifts for the holidays, both useful and ornamental. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—E. H. Whitney and wife, Mrs. Ida Denwal, William Martin, Pedro P. J. Bosgie, Chas. A. Balat, Henry Tambelick, E. M. J. Bienes, José Betamoust, José M. Rojas, E. Compledo, W. B. Fisher, C. L. Levy, M. F. Robbido.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo.—G. C. Plummer, A. T. Turner, F. McCarthy, Thos. Browne, Mrs. Coffill and child, C. G. Paixlaique, Ben. Hall, O. C. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:19 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises...5:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:49 | Gov. Island..6:38 | Hell Gate....8:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow, Henderson Bro.; Peter Jebsen (Norw.) Levaller, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; James Adger, Leckwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., Jas. Hand; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Royal Alice, (Br.,) Hughes, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Duna, (Aus.,) Trepecich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Pasqualle Ayello, (Ital.,) Lauro, Palermo, A. P. Agresta; Vesta, (Ger.,) Maages, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Leib, (Aus.,) Inquezze, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Atlantic, Dickerson, Bridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Hanna, (Norw.,) Lutken, Sligo, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Fortune, (Portu.,) Mesquita, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; San Juan, (Br.,) Mahony, Vigo, B. J. Wenberg; Hazan, (Norw.,) Cinderson, Santander, Funch, Edye & Co.; Neptune, (Ger.,) Bülscher, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Daylight, Marks, Demerara, W. L. L. W. & P. Armstrong; Nancy Ross, (Br.,) Whallan, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schrs. Sunny South, Derickson, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London Nov. 26 and Havre 29th, with mdse. and passengers to W. J. Hurst. Dec. 11, lat. 42 43, lon. 50 30, passed a National steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 42 03, lon. 62 45, signalled a German bark, showing Q B M C Com. Code, bound W.; 14th, lat. 41 05, lon. 65 23, exchanged signals with a State Line steamer bound E. The H. brings one cabin and 223 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Life Brigade, (Br.,) Gray, Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 18, via Sydney, C. B., Dec. 11, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 12, lat. 44 50, lon. 61, passed the wreck of a ship of about 1,500 tons, all her masts alongside, with sails and rigging attached; she lay on her beam ends, and appeared to be but a short time in that situation; it blowing a gale at the time, could not ascertain any further particulars.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Dec. 5, Samana 8th, and Porto Plata 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. Left no vessels.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Mirto N., (Ital.,) Garavint, Bristol, Eng., 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Julia Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Gavin, St. Andrews via San Blas, 18 ds., with ivory nuts to G. Wessels. Left no vessels. Dec. 6, off Carysfoot, passed brig B. Inginac, from Progreso, for New-York.

Brig Excelsior, Mayo, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, with mdse. to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaspell, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Zophar Mills.

Schr. B. T. Biggs, Mason, Fernandina, 6 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bros.

Schr. L. A. Rose, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. William Wood, Wood, Hartford.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Morro Castle, for Havana; Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; ship James Foster, Jr., for Liverpool; bark Agnes, for Galveston; brigs Kaluna, for Gibraltar; Nancy Ross, for Jamaica; Uncle Sam, for Ponce, P. R.; T. H. A. Pitt, for Bermuda.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arr. steam-ship Nestorian, from Liverpool Dec. 4; barks James G. Pendleton, from Leghorn; New-England, from New-Orleans; brig Happy Return, from Cape Haytien; schr. C. S. Bushnell, from Gottenburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16.—Passed out—Schr. Ida C. Bullard, for Martinique; bark Brothers.

In the Roads—Schr. Ocean Lily; for the West Indies; brig H. M. Morris, for St. Pierre.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.—Arr. steamers Huntsville and San Jacinto, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; ships Maria Stoneman, Martha Cable, Astrida, Almora, and Chas. Farwell, from Liverpool; schr. Port la Platta.

Cld. ship Montreal, for Galveston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Samaria, Maggie Horton, Armstrong, Cassa Marittima, Wilmington, Virginia, Northampton.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: Maresca, Lady Elmer, Bruce, Brilliant Star, Washington, Glenralloch, Frank Jones, Cynthia Palmer, Amykos, A. J. Pope, Wellamo, Tinto, Sionne, Angiolina, Bonardi, Michael, Macia C. Day, Ruth, Adelheid & Bertha, British Queen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—The Cunard Line Steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Macaulay, from Boston Dec. 6, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The White Star Line steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York Dec. 6, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7:30 o'clock this morning and proceeded.

The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Portland Dec. 6, for Liverpool, also reached here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haine, from New-York Dec. 4, arr. here at 6 o'clock last evening.

MOVILLE, Dec. 16.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York Dec. 4, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Rotterdam, Hus, from New-York.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES ST.,
Are now offering a choice invoice of
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
VENETIAN GLASS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
INCLUDING MANY
DUPLICATES OF ARTICLES IN THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN SEWING-MACHINES.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.
No More Shuttles, No More Rewinding of Thread to Make the Shuttle Stitch.
Also, without any change of parts, makes a beautiful embroidery stitch, or the single chain-stitch.
The public are invited to examine the machine at the sales-room of the company.
The Lathrop Combination
SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Indorsed by the leading artists, seminaries, and the press as the
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